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THE ARCHITECT

•VOLUME XII•NUMBER 5•
•NOVEMBER•1916•

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THE ARCHITECT

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The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated. E. D. McDonald, Northwest Representative, 4100 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington.



ANVERS --- LA FLECHE DE LA CATHEDRALE

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1916

NO. 5

Architectural Terra Cotta.

IN the trend of building toward the realization of a fireproof era, architectural terra cotta is a most important material and its use has increased in a remarkable degree owing to its many admirable qualities.

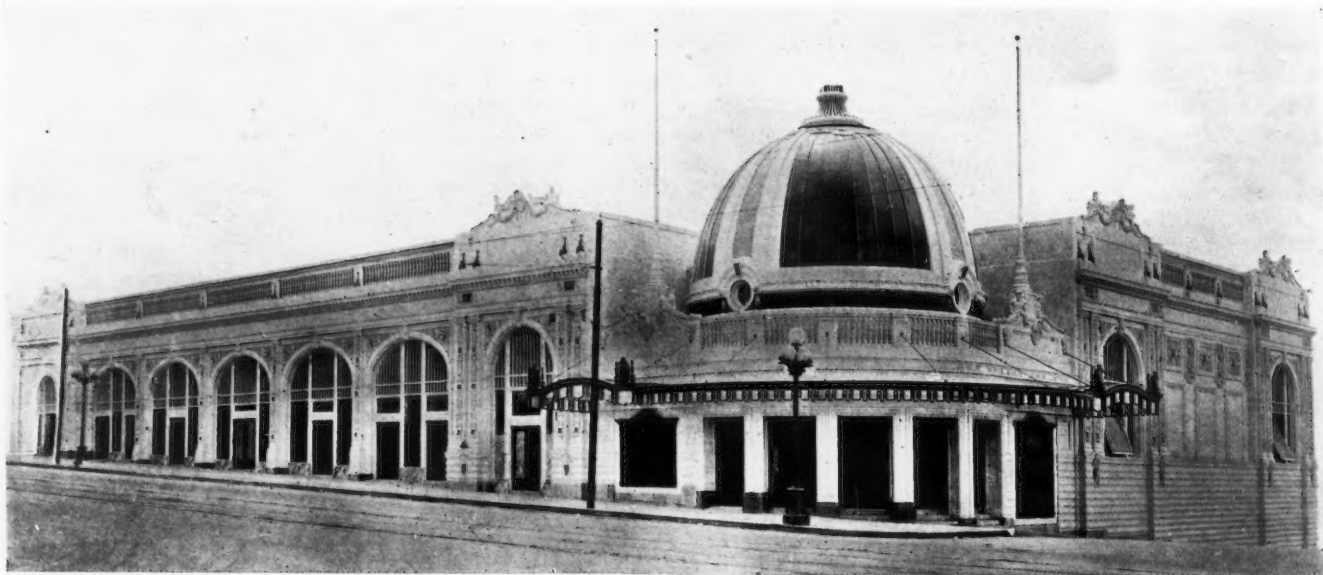
Terra cotta is clay modeled, colored and burned in the process of manufacture, and while it is true that the Greeks and Romans used terra cotta for small ornamental portions of their masonry structures, as

a means for facing whole buildings it is a strictly modern development.

Every architect today is alive to the demands of beauty and attractiveness and terra cotta gives a wonderful opportunity for the use of color and ornament. Good construction, next utility, and last decoration are the order in which the design should be carried out. The last requires an artist who is inventive to make the ornament harmonize with the



Chapel at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal. -- T. Patterson Ross, Architect



Natatorium, Seattle -- B. Marcus Priteca, Architect

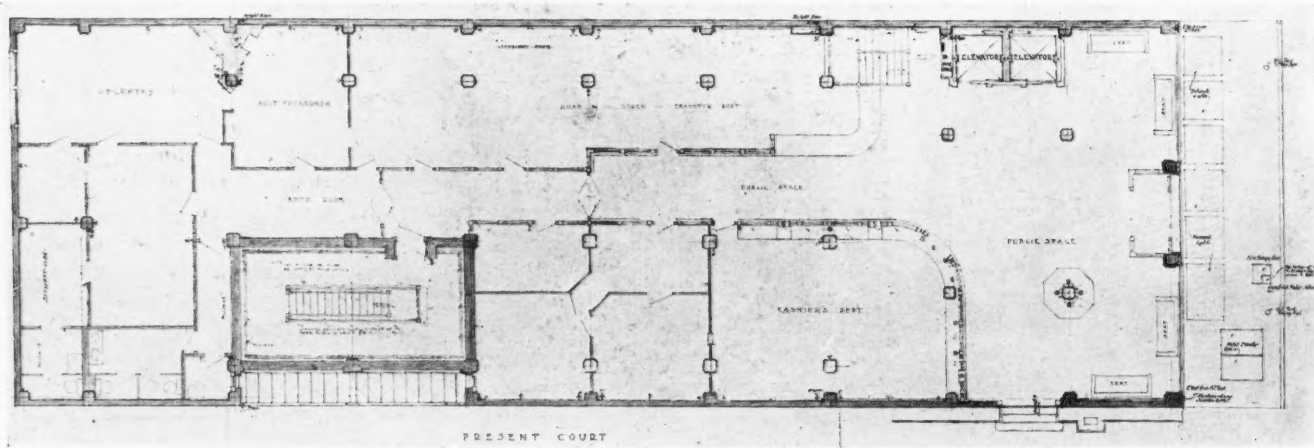
purpose of the object and also decorative in the place which it is to occupy.

Very little stock terra cotta is made; every piece is made especially for the building in which it is to be used and is intended to occupy a certain place in that building. Architects are given absolute freedom in carrying out their ideas on paper. These sketches are submitted for bids to various manufacturers; after the order is placed, the manufacturer prepares shop drawings showing the construction of the terra cotta in detail; then models are made in plaster or clay according to the design; from the model a mould is prepared and the pieces of terra cotta are pressed out in hollow clay blocks, having proper reinforcing webs. These blocks are dried and the coloring or glazing material is then applied to them in the form of a spray, using compressed air to spread the glazing material evenly over the surface. The blocks are then set in what is known as a "muffle" kiln, which is constructed in such a manner that no direct heat can reach the ware. The radiated heat inside the kiln is

raised to over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. From the kilns the terra cotta is taken to a fitting room, where it is fitted together in just the form in which it is to be used in the building as shown on the manufacturer's drawings. The material is then ready for shipment to the building site. With the exception of the preparation of the clay, terra cotta is almost entirely hand-made.

Architectural terra cotta deserves the marked recognition it is now receiving. First, because it is durable; it never wears out. To the two forces that work most potently for the destruction of a building, fire and water, terra cotta offers the most stubborn and successful resistance. Being manufactured under a terrific heat, it can most successfully withstand the ravages of a conflagration. By water, properly manufactured terra cotta is totally undamaged, as the glaze finish is impervious to moisture, while the standard finish resists its action as well as does brick.

This material is further excellently adapted to modern building construction because it is at once



First floor plan, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Building, San Francisco -- Edgar A. Mathews, Architect

strong and light. Ordinarily these two qualities are inconsistent; the material that is strong is heavy, and that which is light is weak. The modern skyscraper demands a material so strong that it can be used with safety under the most exacting requirements and so light that cost of foundation and superstructure may be reduced to a minimum. Terra cotta is such a material and possesses these remarkable qualities. In short, it is all that could be demanded by the most exacting and discriminating in the way of an ideal material for use in the buildings of the twentieth century.

The first cost of terra cotta is moderate and it offers unusual opportunities for economy, as the finest ornament can be produced at a most reasonable cost. On account of its lightness of weight, it is easily and inexpensively handled; and once placed in position, it is permanent, there being no upkeep cost such as painting. Glazed terra cotta can be washed clean with soap and water at any time and made as good as new.

* * * *

"There is a State in this Union whose coat of arms bears the motto 'Ad astra per aspera,' words meaning 'to the stars through difficulties'—to the stars through adversity, through abuse," says Theodore Starrett in a contemporaneous publication. "Through ridicule;—yea, blessed are ye when men shall revile you and say all manner of evil against you; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great shall be your reward—where? In heaven? No, right here and now on this twentieth century earth. For that State has become in the short span of forty years the most prosperous one in the Union."

Mr. Archer Wall Douglas in an article in the *New York Tribune* has something to say about that State.

"It is its fortune that it has no past and that its brief span of history is but a thing of yesterday.

"So it is separated by a fixed and impassable gulf from all those things which make up the burden of the older and more settled

countries of the world; from the traditions which in every phase of social, economic and political life strangle development and hamper progress; from the blind, unthinking belief that evils and maladjustments must always be because they always have been, and

from the acceptance of injustice and wrong because they are supposed to be hallowed and sanctified by time. For the household gods of the people from the beginning have been ever those of free speech and independence of thought. Their ideals are the elemental dreams and desires of the Puritan and pioneer.

"It is small wonder, therefore, that at times and oft in the past they were reckoned as mere fanatics and impracticable enthusiasts by those who did not know and could not understand. Not so long ago they were regarded as typical of all that was unsound in finance, revolutionary in politics and unsafe in economics.

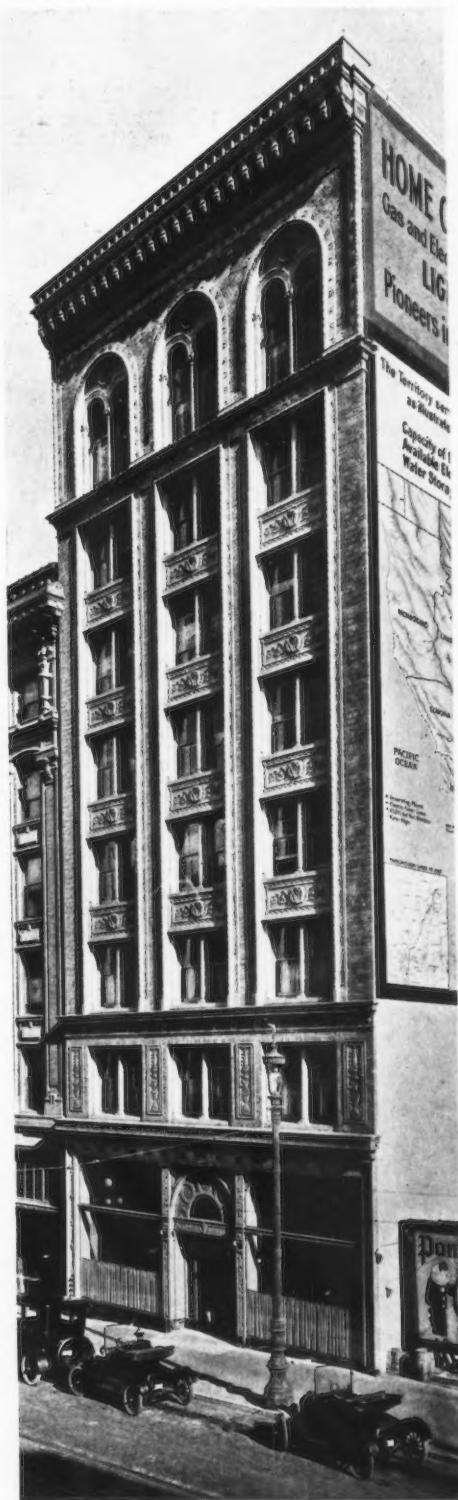
"Here let me say parenthetically that in this state the amount of money spent—no, I won't say wasted—on liquor in a year is less than \$2.00 per capita. Compare this with the average of the entire union of over \$21.00 per capita. This is the State which was laughed at for passing a law against the use of public drinking cups. Now every State has such a law, hasn't it? It is the State where there are more automobiles per capita than in any other.

"But in all time of their prosperity, and in all time of their tribulation, the people clung with deathless grip to the belief that democracy can live only by constant progress away from the things of a dead past."

Well, you say, what has all that got to do with builders or architects?

As I am interested just now in the builders I will address my explanation to them.

Democracy in the sense above means everything that pertains to democracy, as for instance, building. Building in this land of ours can only live—flourish free from disorders or disease—"by constant progress away from the things of a dead past."



Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Building, San Francisco
Edgar A. Mathews, Architect

Seattle's New Natatorium.

B. MARCUS PRITECA, ARCHITECT.

THE Bath of Rome, whose fame comes echoing down the ages, has been outdone. Modern builders have created in Seattle, Washington, baths whose comfort and convenience would surpass the noted baths of ancient times. Modern sanitary science has added the crowning triumph of cleanliness personified and the improved art of the manufacture of terra cotta has not only added beauty, but stability, to the modern bath.

Seattle's new Natatorium, which is often referred to as "The Crystal Pool," was erected at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. As an investment it will prove a success, as the aquatic sports are fast becoming an element to the health-loving public and physical development. These things have all been taken into account in the building and equipping of this new building.

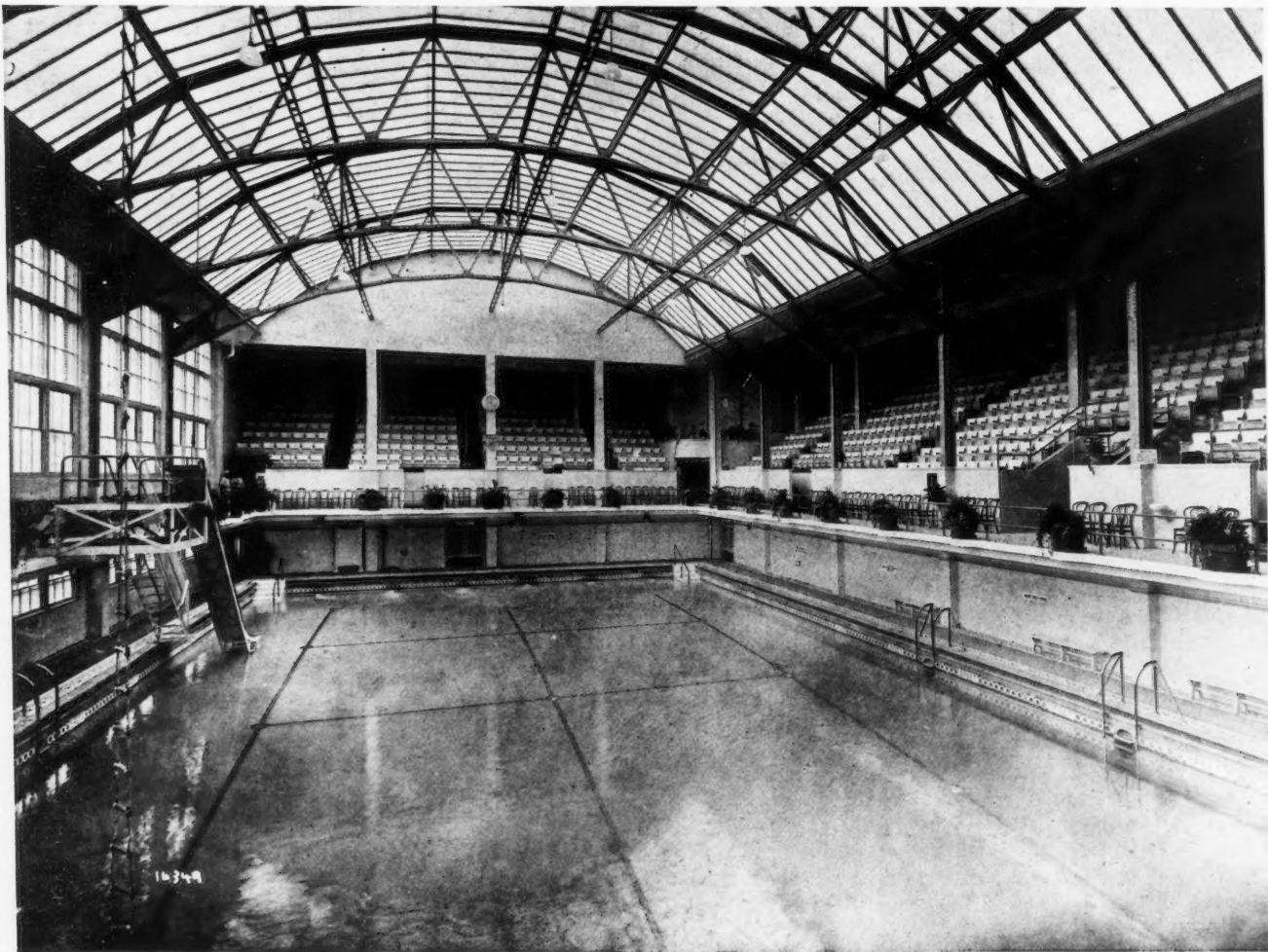
The structure was created by B. Marcus Pretica, a Seattle architect, in an Italian Renaissance with white, green and gold. All the ornamentations of the building are suggestive of water scenes, with a profusion of starfish, mermaids, water snakes and dolphins,

while immense figures of Neptune surmount the upper cornices of the building on both sides.

As a whole the building is of an ivory white, but the ornamentation on the pilasters and lower portions of the structure is made to stand out by having a background of golden yellow with relief spots of green. The dolphins above the cornice are also brought out in the same green.

The design and execution of such an exterior as that of the Crystal Pool are made possible by the remarkable developments of the art of manufacturing, modeling, coloring and burning clay, which has given to the architectural world the most complete commodity with which they can express an unlimited range of design and color, at the same time retaining the most minute details.

This material was employed by the ancients for building purposes. Modern developments in terra cotta in the United States date back about fifty years, when modeling blocks of red-burned clay were first used in the ornamentation of brick or stone buildings. In recent years the art has developed so that today



Interior of Natatorium, Seattle, showing filled tank -- B. Marcus Priteca, Architect

no structure is complete without employing this material for trimming or facing, and often on the interior.

Architectural terra cotta is a strictly made-to-order material. The plans of the building are delivered to the manufacturers, who prepare shop drawings showing the construction of the terra cotta in detail. A model is then made in plaster or in clay of all the various-shaped blocks that are to be used in the building. From this model a mold is prepared and the pieces of terra cotta are then pressed out in hollow clay blocks, having proper reinforcing webs.

These blocks are dried and the coloring and glazing material is then applied to them in the form of a spray, using compressed air to spread the glazing material evenly over the surface. The blocks are then set in what is known as a "muffle" kiln, which is constructed in such a manner that no direct heat can reach the ware.

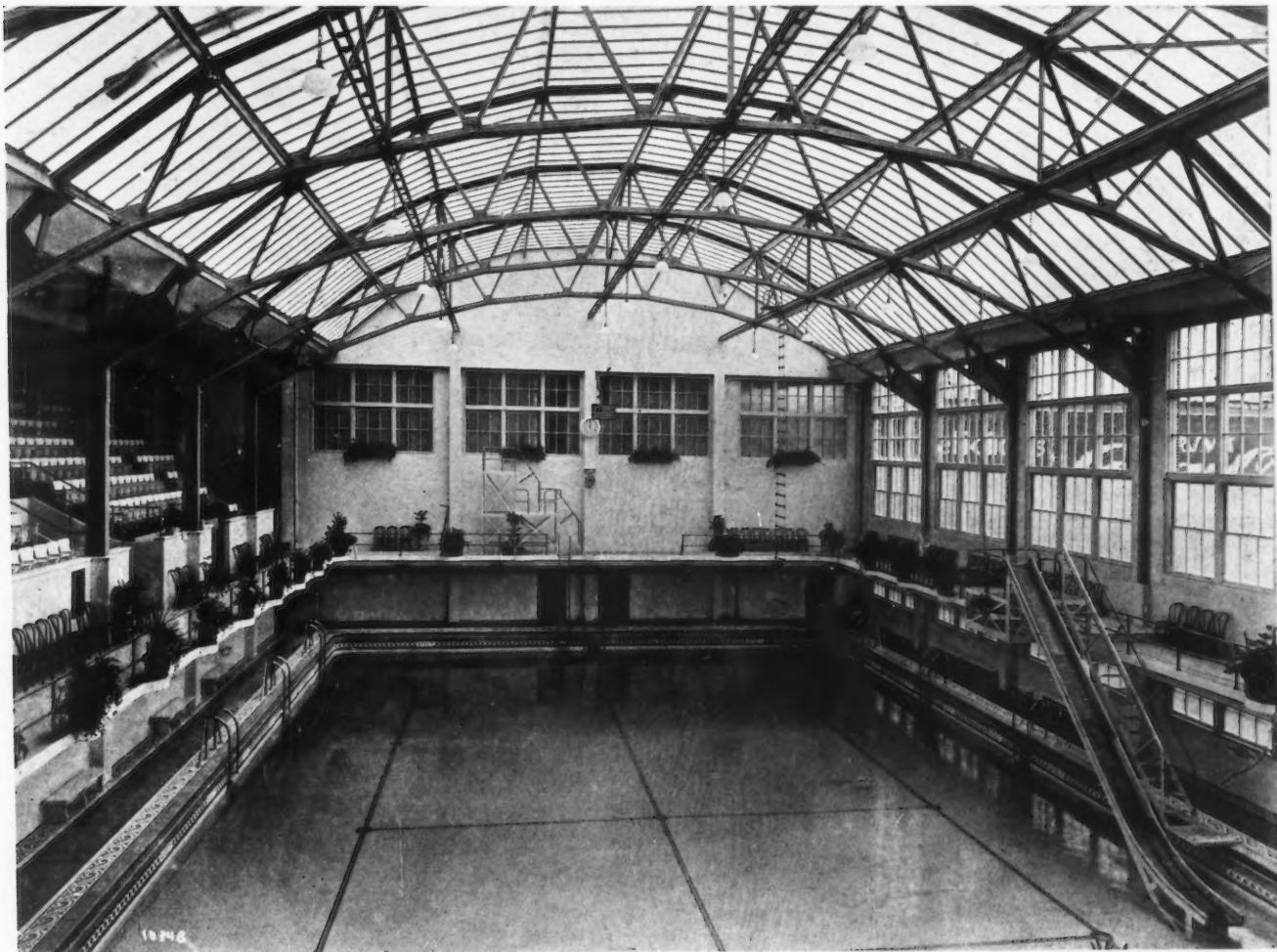
The radiated heat inside the kiln is raised to over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. From the kilns the terra cotta is taken to a fitting room, where it is fitted together in just the form in which it is to be used in the building. Each piece is given an individual number, indicating its exact location in the building, as

shown on the manufacturer's drawings. The material is then ready for shipment to the building site. With the exception of the preparation of the clay, terra cotta is almost entirely hand-made.

In producing the exterior of the Natatorium, over *five hundred* different shapes and sizes of blocks were used, while the total number of pieces of terra cotta employed was over *seven thousand eight hundred*. The terra cotta has what is known as the glazed finish. The science of producing this finish is of very recent development, while the art of burning more than one color onto a single block at a temperature that will withstand the ravages of the elements is the very latest accomplishment. It is known as the production of polychrome (or many color) ware.

The material is absolutely permanent. Soap and water applied to it refresh it and make it as good as new at any time, just as window glass of any age, after being washed, is as good as the day it was made.

Architect Pretica deserves the credit for the conception of the ideas carried out in the Natatorium, but the Northern Clay Company, of Auburn, Washington, executed the terra cotta. They have been in this business for the last ten years.



Interior of Natatorium, Seattle, showing filled tank -- B. Marcus Pretica, Architect

Traveling Exhibit of Washington State Chapter A. I. A.

By G. C. FIELD, of HOWELLS & STOKES, ARCHITECTS

BELIEVING that the general public is interested in architecture, the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, through the efforts of its Exhibition Committee, has arranged a traveling exhibit of photographs of work designed and constructed under the direction of its members.

The purposes of the exhibit are to impress the public with the nature and variety of work done in the State of Washington, to show them that within its towns and cities there are many well-designed buildings, and by thus attracting them create an interest in architecture.

This interest we hope to further stimulate by future exhibits and lectures. We want to give the public a thorough understanding of what the architect does, his years of training, his ability not only to produce well-planned and beautiful houses, but to so design commercial structures, that through his knowledge of planning the proper relation between investment and income may be maintained. We want to show them what the architect does in return for his commission.

The exhibit has been gotten up on screens three by six feet in size, with wood frame enclosing a panel of natu-

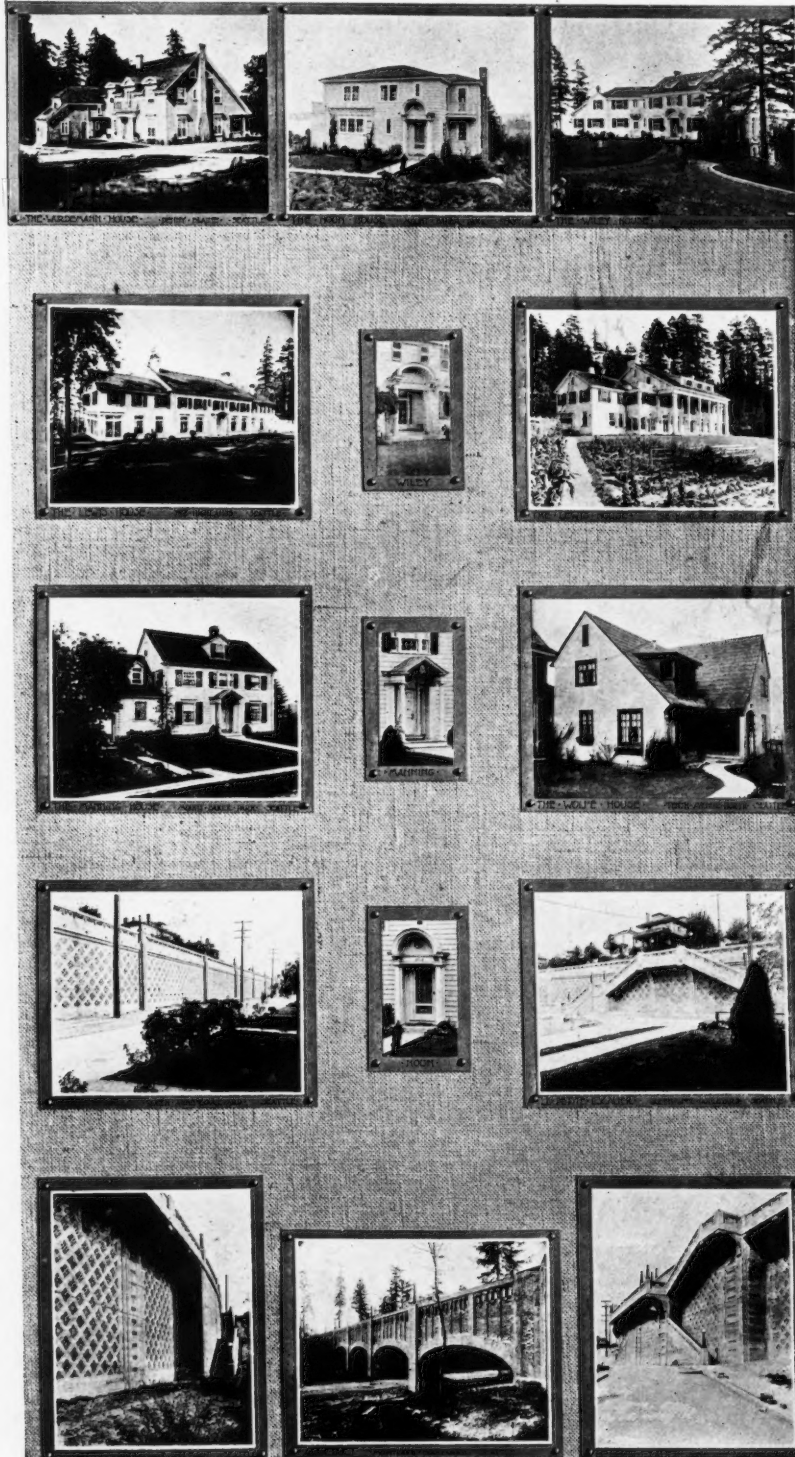
ral colored burlap over compo board. The photographs are mounted on these panels, each member being limited to one panel. Across the top is a general title, "Exhibit of the Washington State Chapter

of the American Institute of Architects." Each exhibitor's name appears in small lettering on his screen. We have fifteen screens which have been placed in the Seattle Public Library.

The committee has arranged a circuit over which the exhibit will travel over forty towns and cities of the State, including Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Bellingham, Olympia, etc. They will be shown at the public libraries, the commercial club rooms and in some of the high schools, and will remain from a week to ten days in each town.

The frames are all in the same color; the photographs are brown prints, as are the general and subtitles. This general color scheme of brown photographs and frames makes a very favorable impression upon the observer.

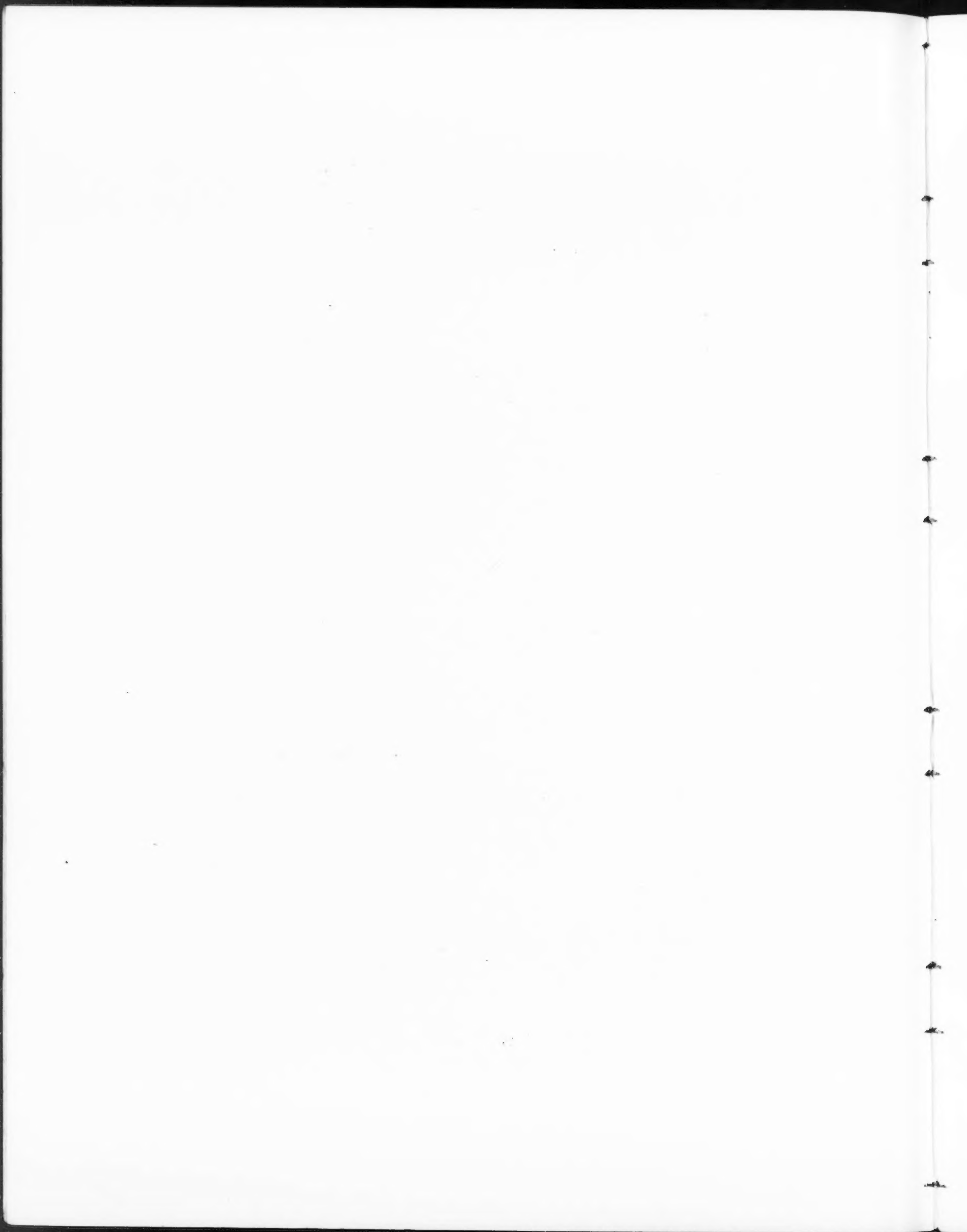
One of the general features of this plan is to educate the general public's views of the better type of architecture which can be had from the profession in the State of Washington; also the advisability of securing this service of established architects in building.



One of the frames of the Washington State Chapter Exhibit showing work designed by W. R. B. Willcox, Architect

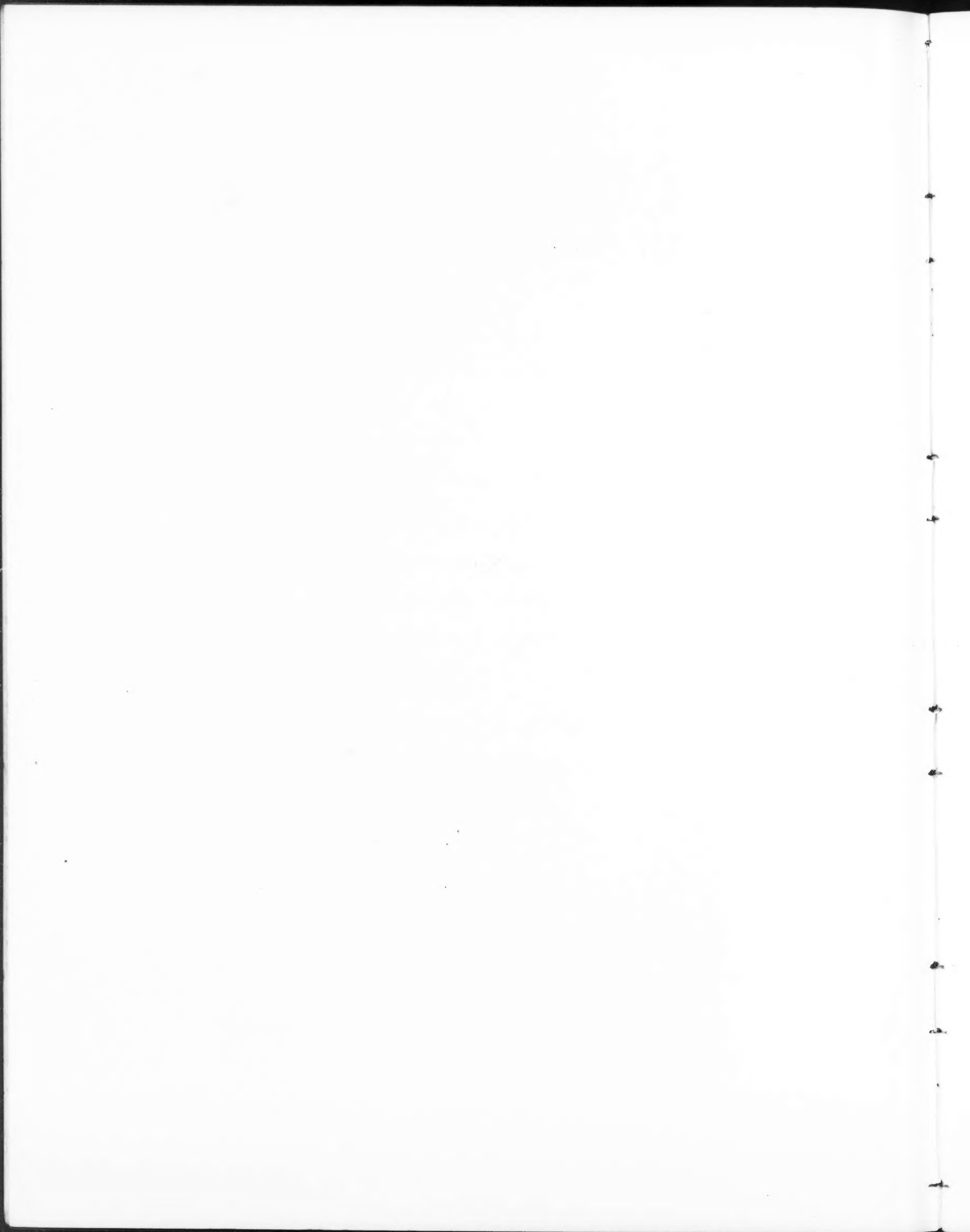


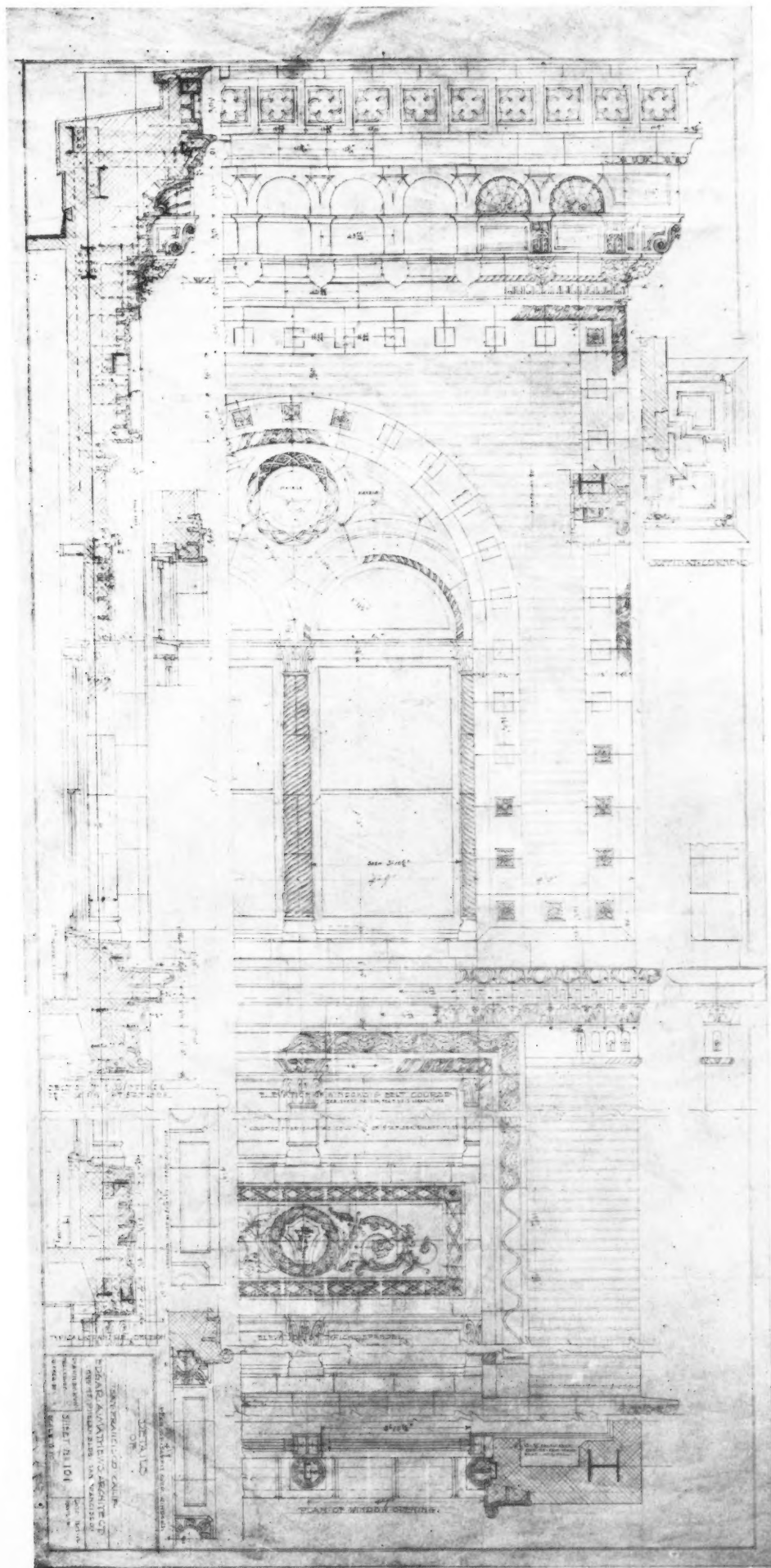
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT





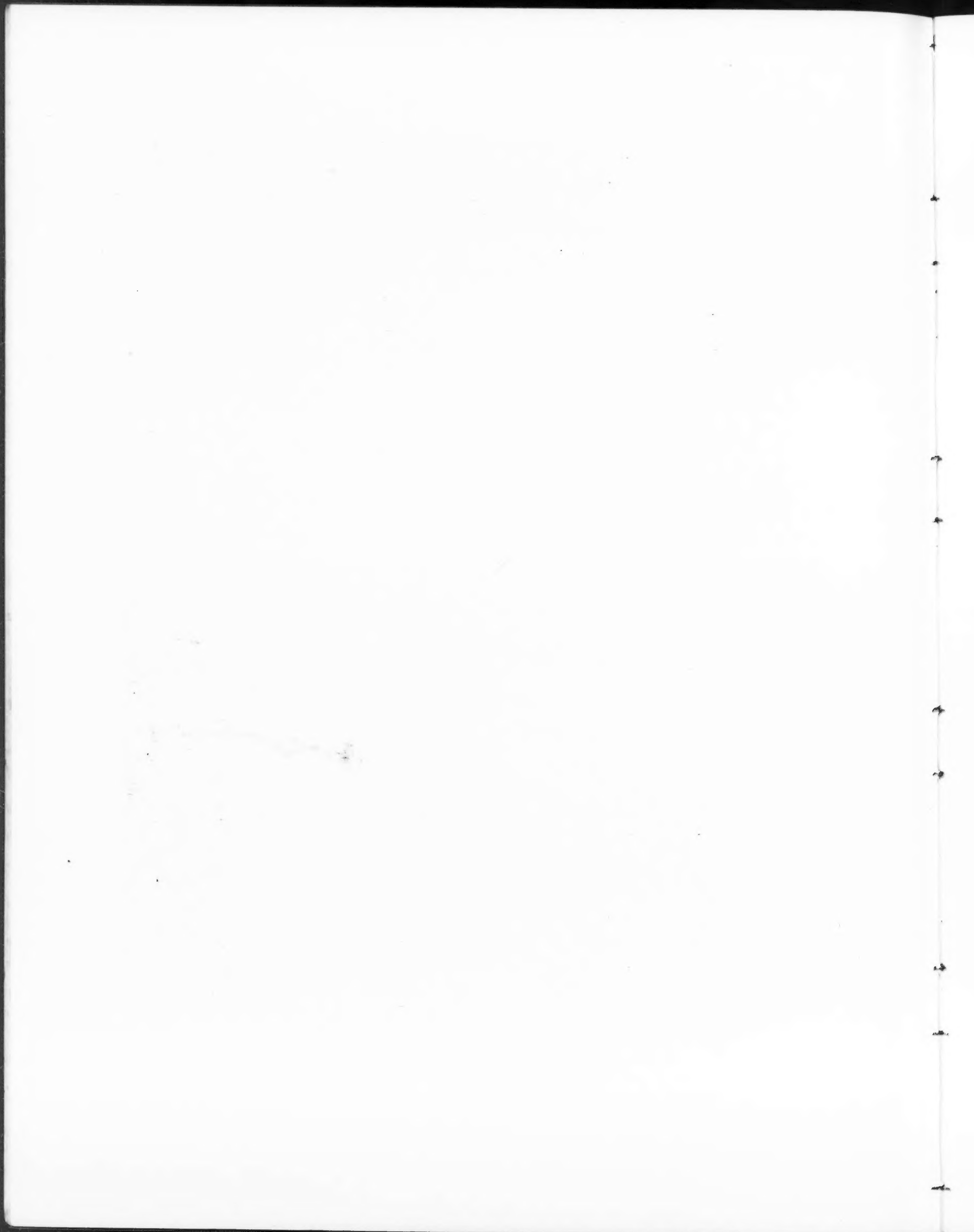
GENERAL OFFICES
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT

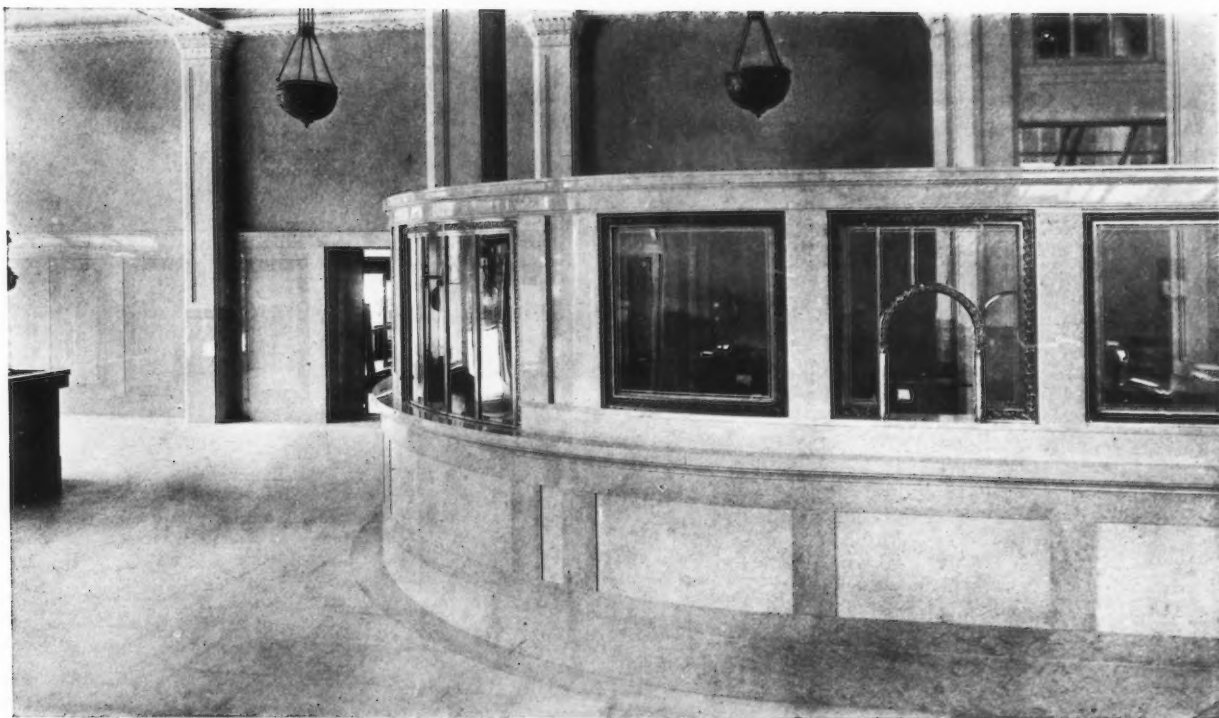




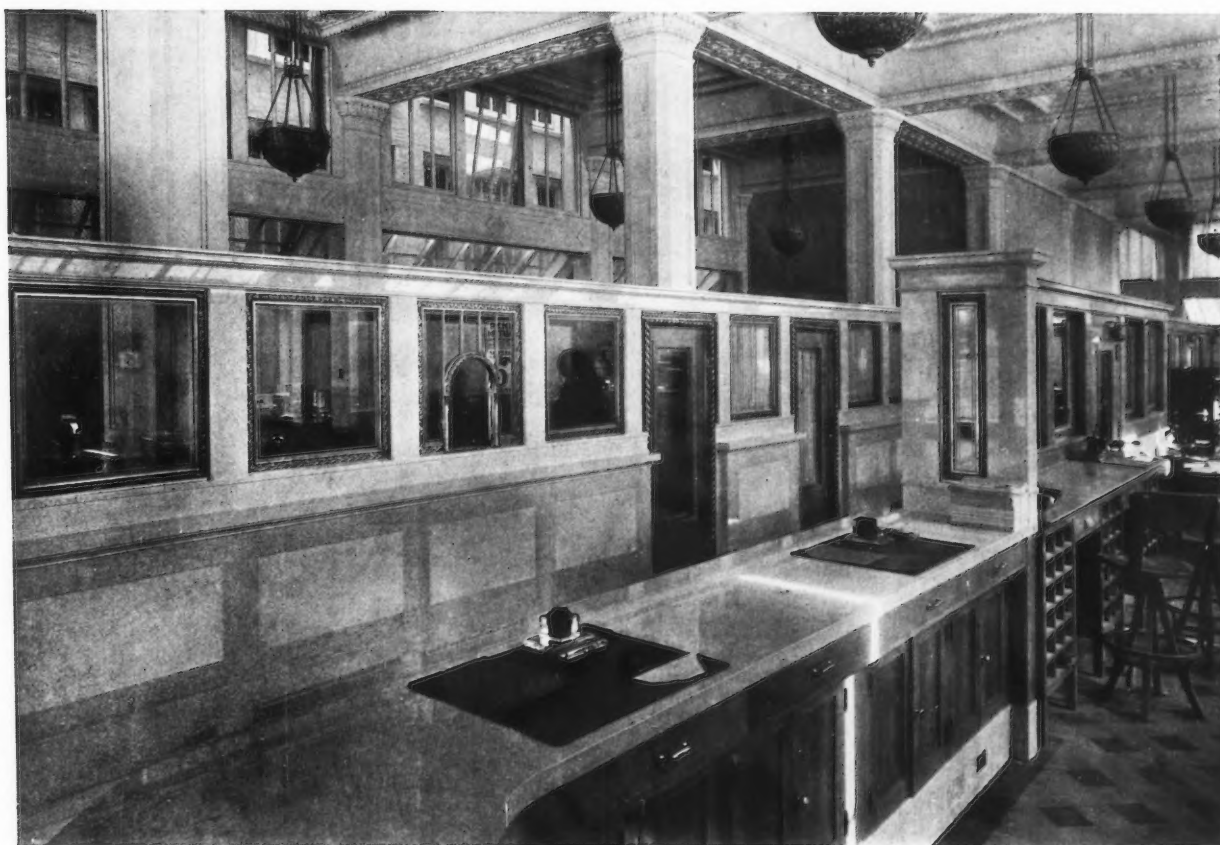
DETAILS

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT



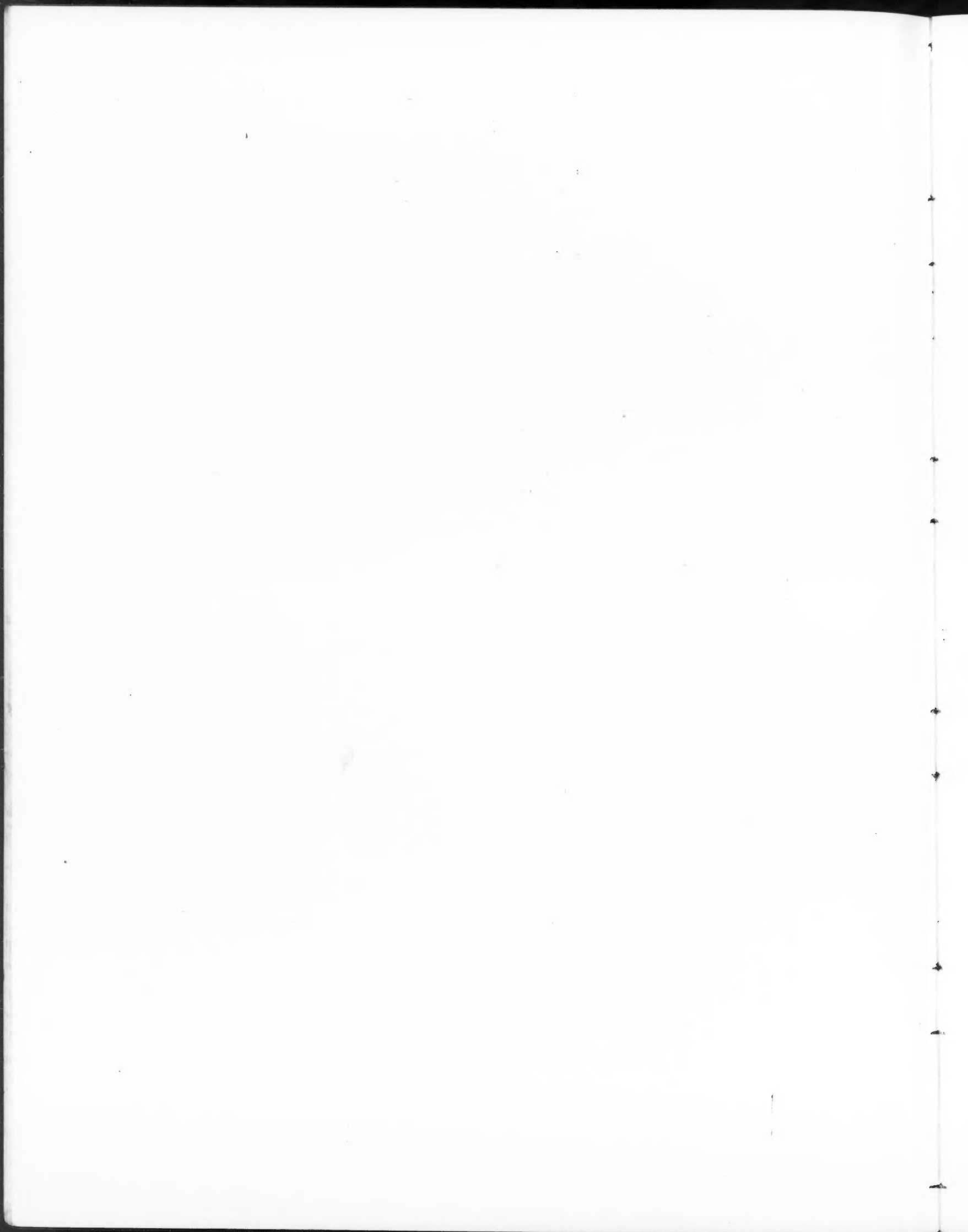


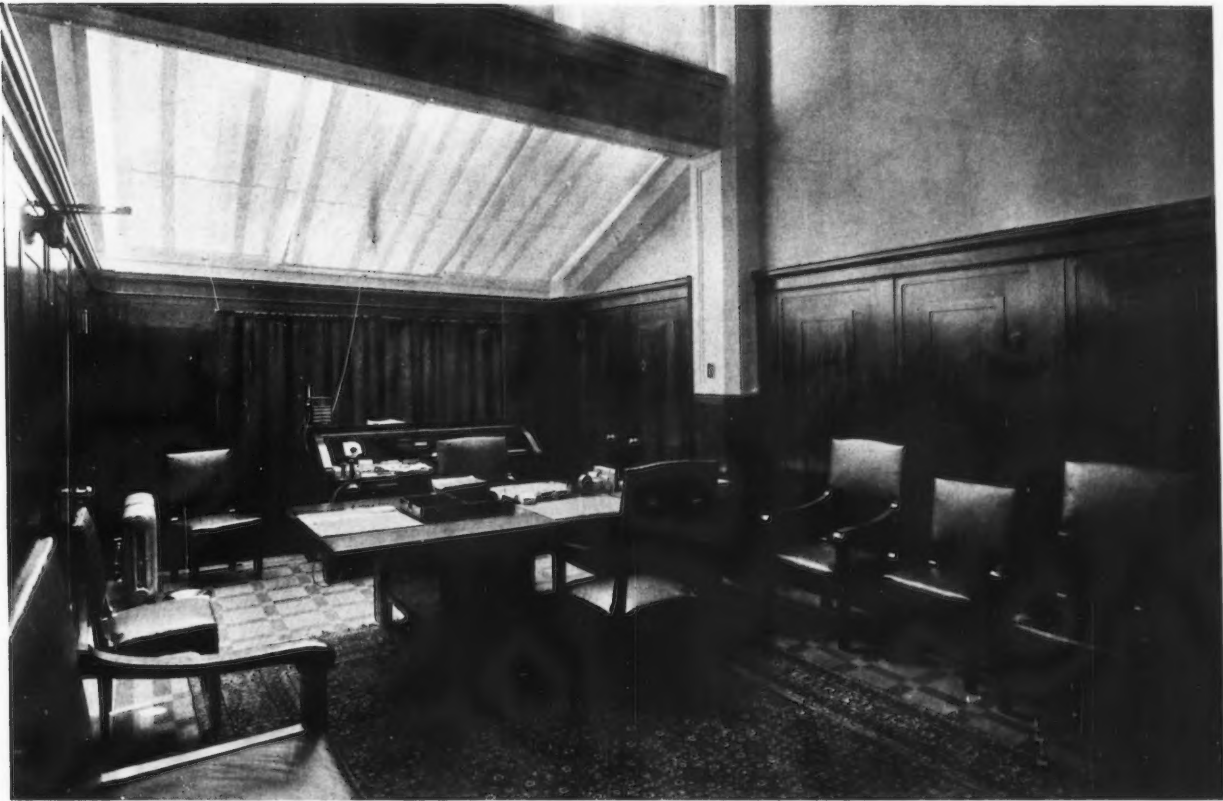
OFFICE DETAIL



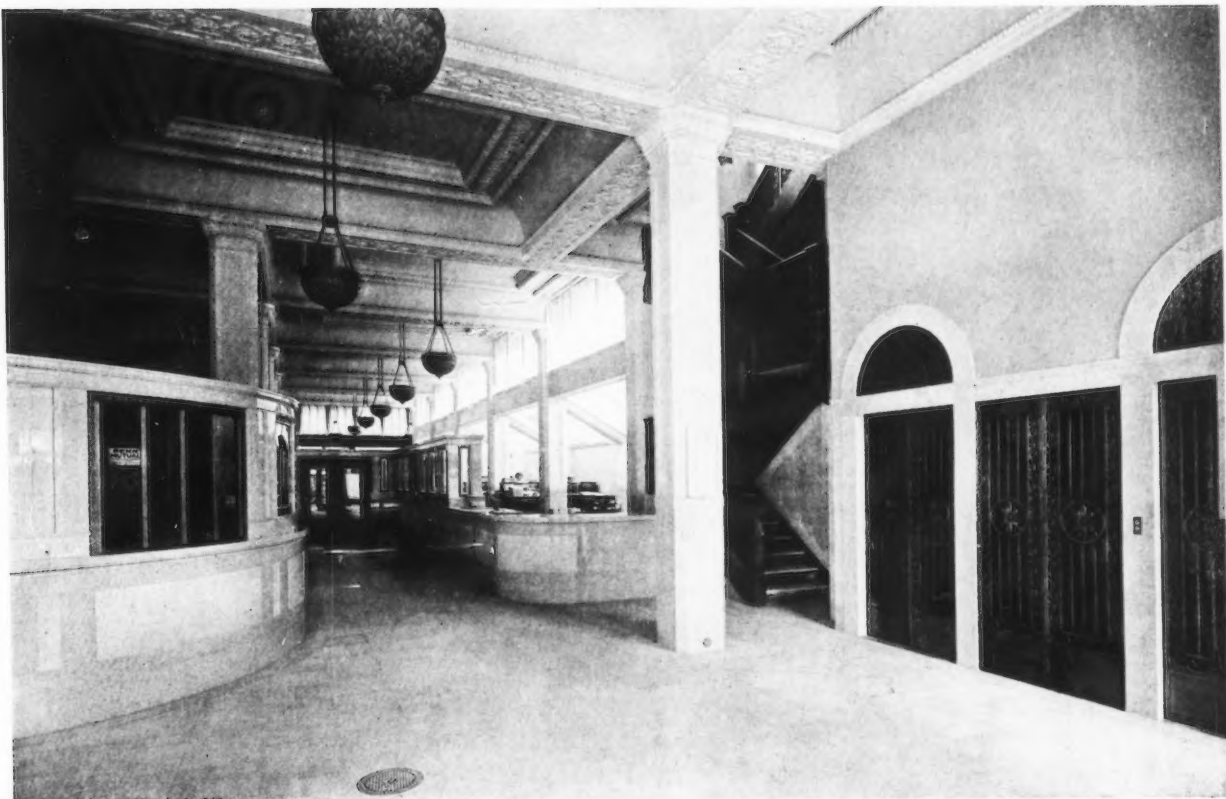
OFFICE DETAIL

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT



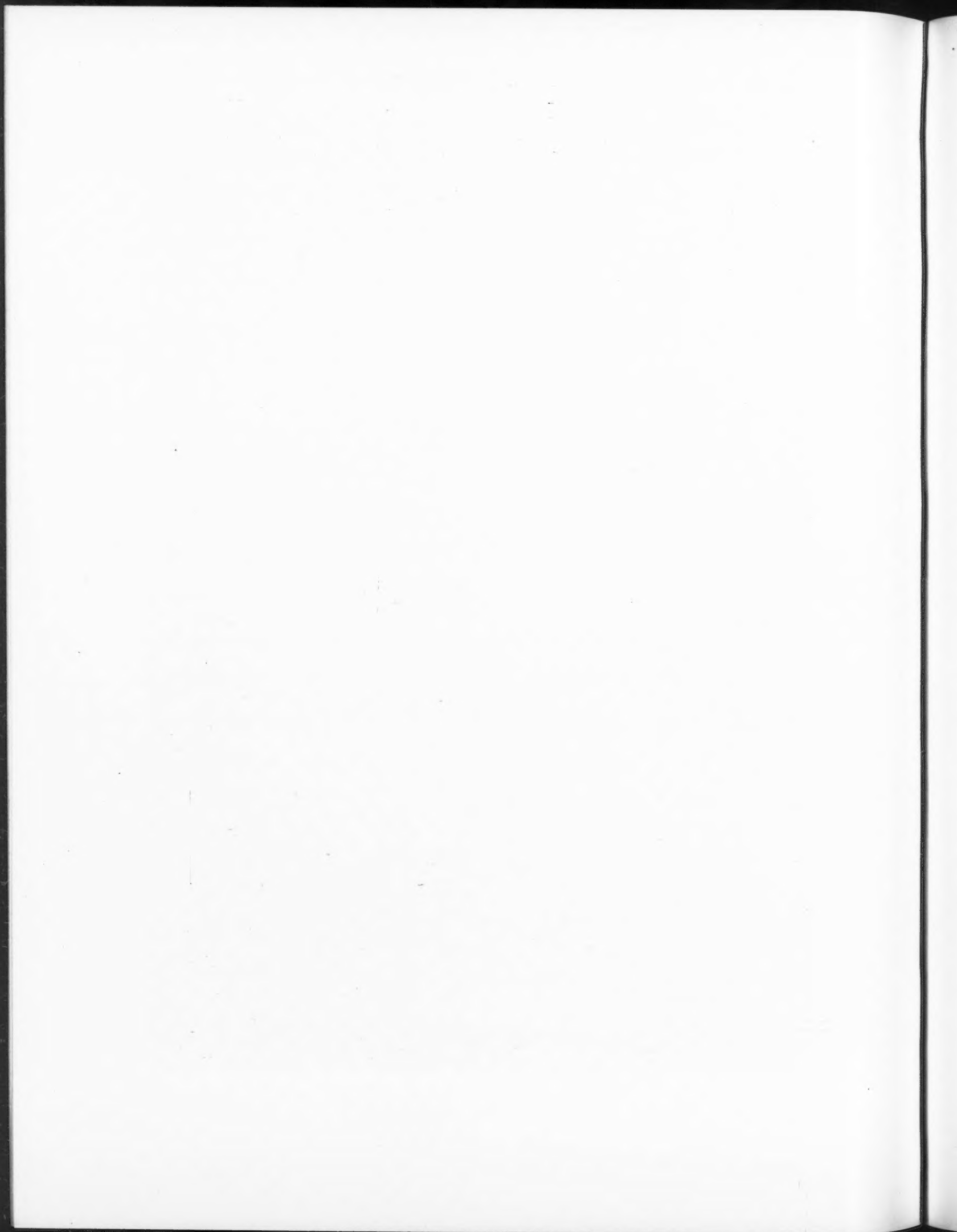


OFFICE OF SECRETARY



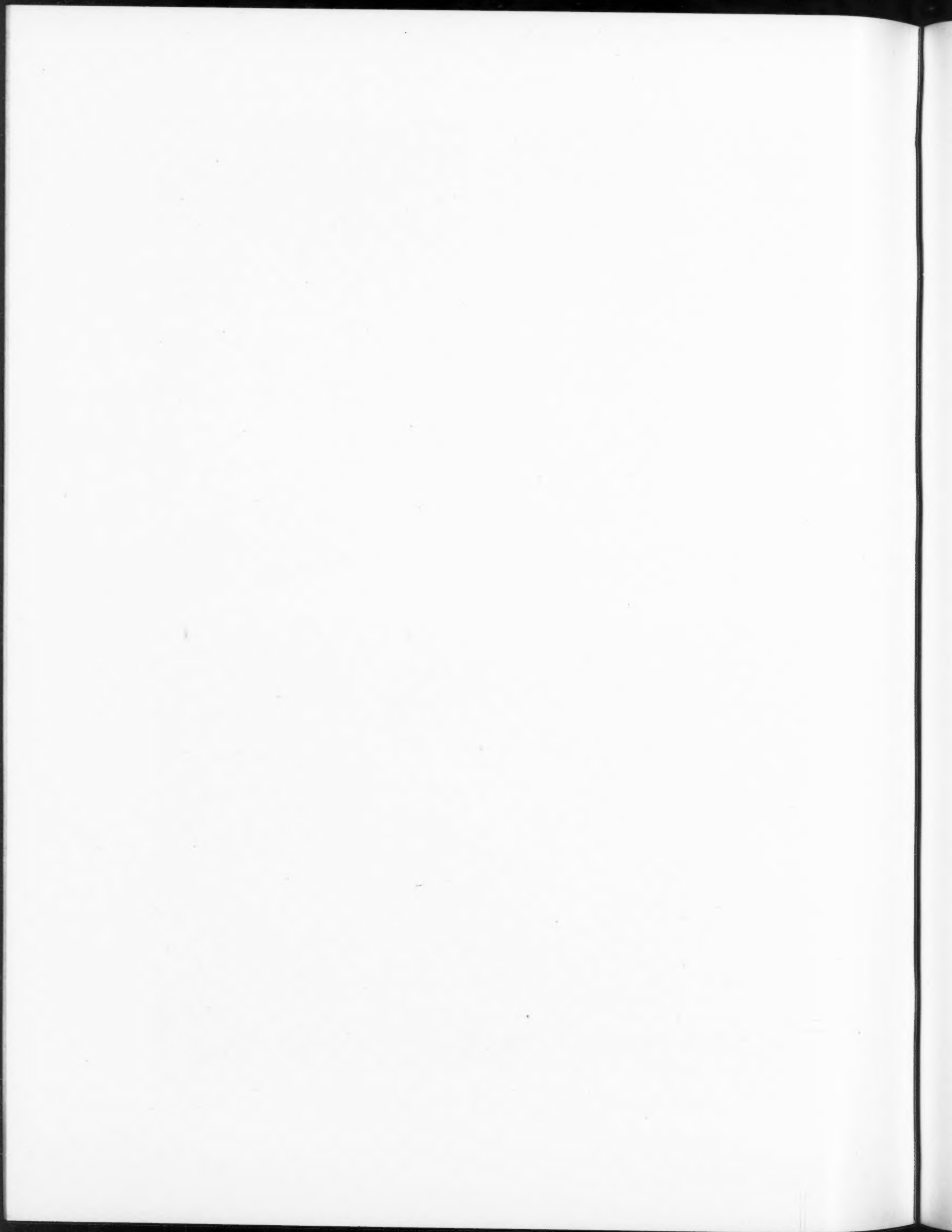
DETAIL OF ELEVATOR DOORS

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, ARCHITECT



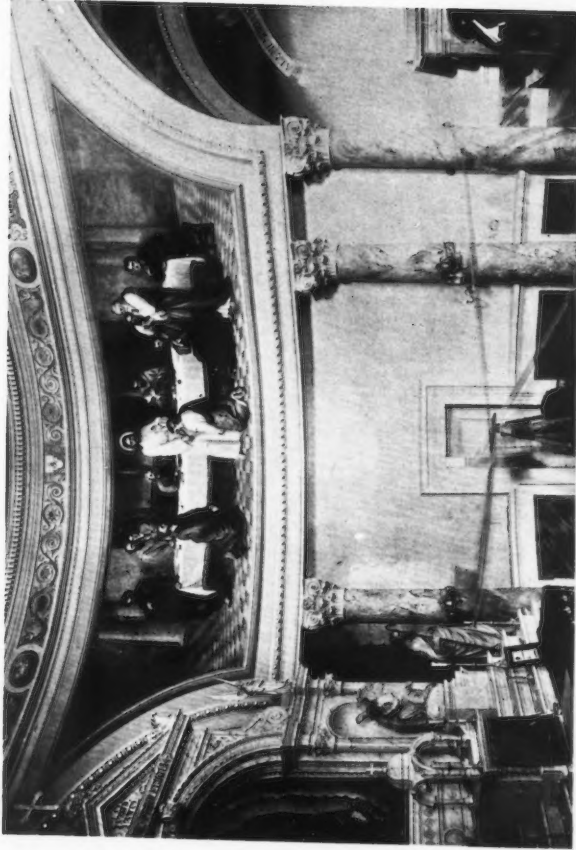


"OUR, LADY OF GUADALUPE" CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO
SHEA & LOFQUIST, ARCHITECTS



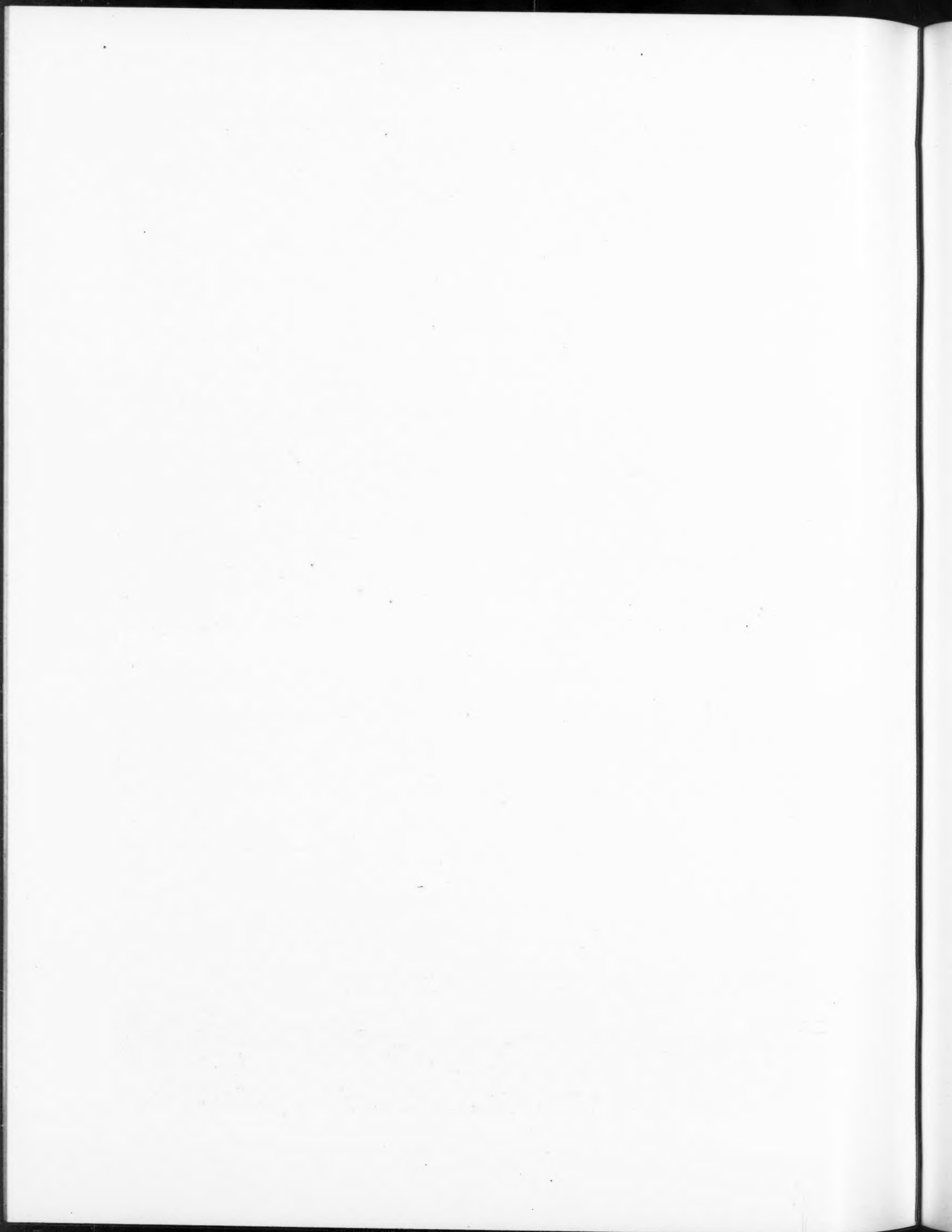


LOOKING TOWARD THE ALTAR



DETAIL OF PAINTINGS IN CHANCEL

"OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE" CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO
SHEA & LOFQUIST, ARCHITECTS



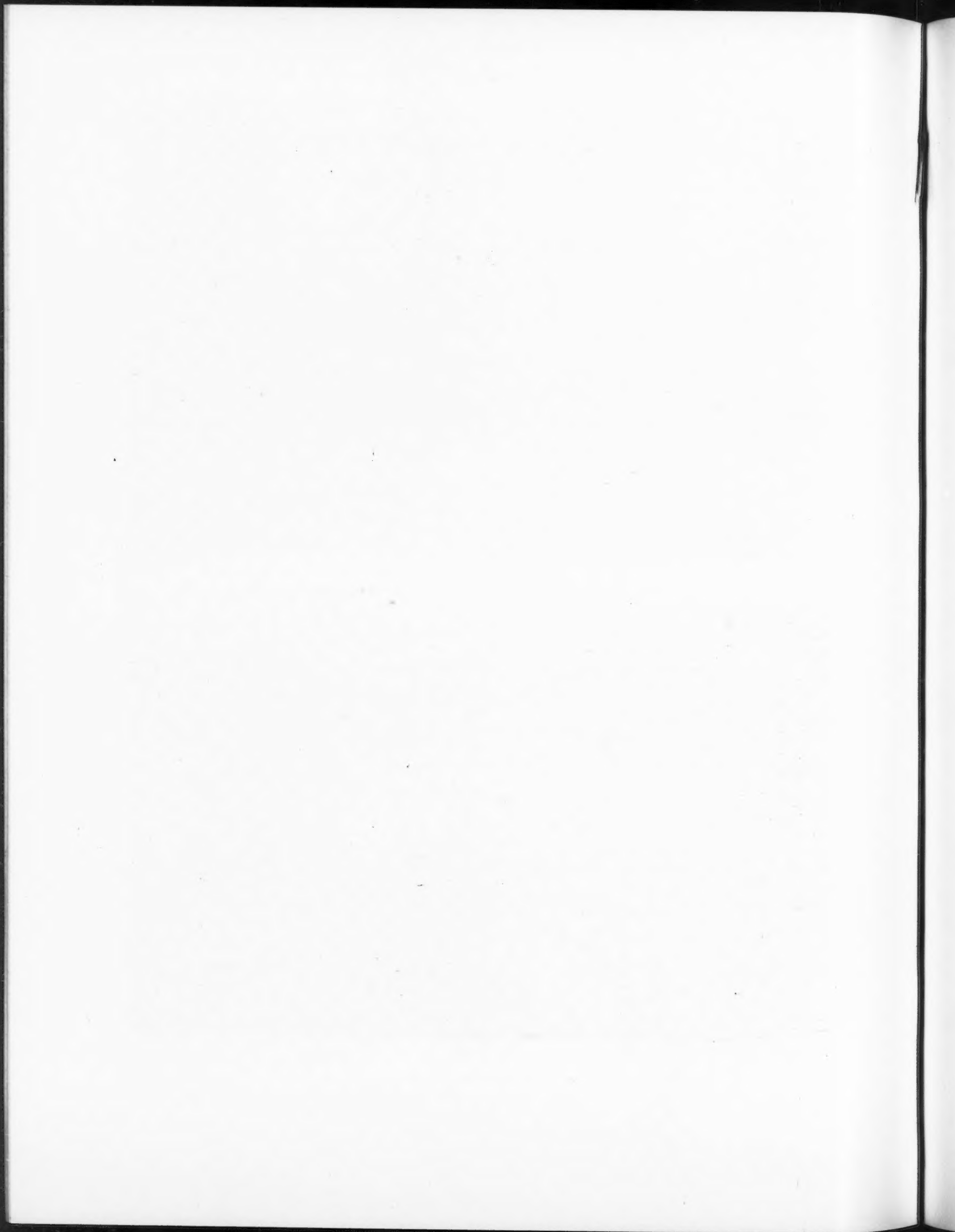


GENERAL VIEW



SHOWING SEATING ARRANGEMENT

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MISSOULA, MONTANA
OLE BAKKE, ARCHITECT





GENERAL VIEW



COURTYARD

J. W. BURNES' RESIDENCE, PASADENA, CAL.
MYRON HUNT & ELMER GREY, ARCHITECTS





J. W. BURNES' RESIDENCE, PASADENA, CAL.
MYRON HUNT & ELMER GREY, ARCHITECTS

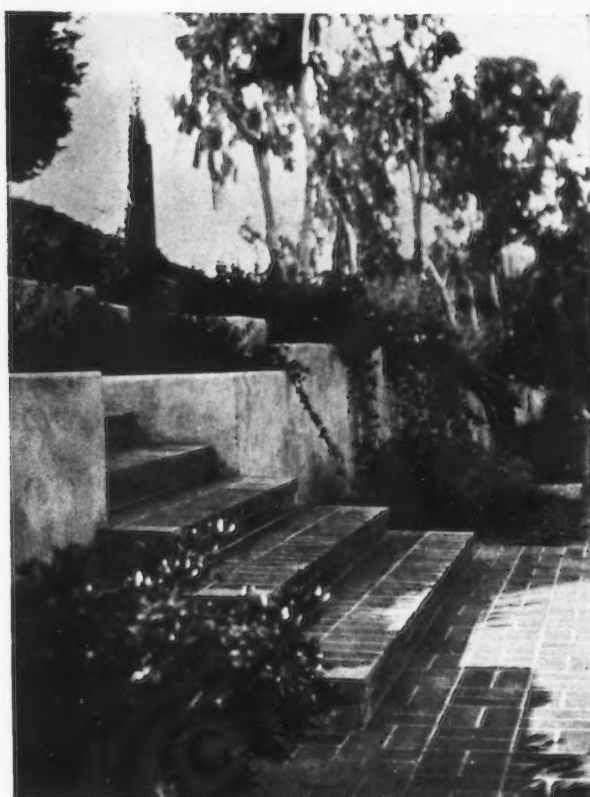


THE LORING RESIDENCE, PASADENA, CAL.
MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT





GARDEN DETAIL



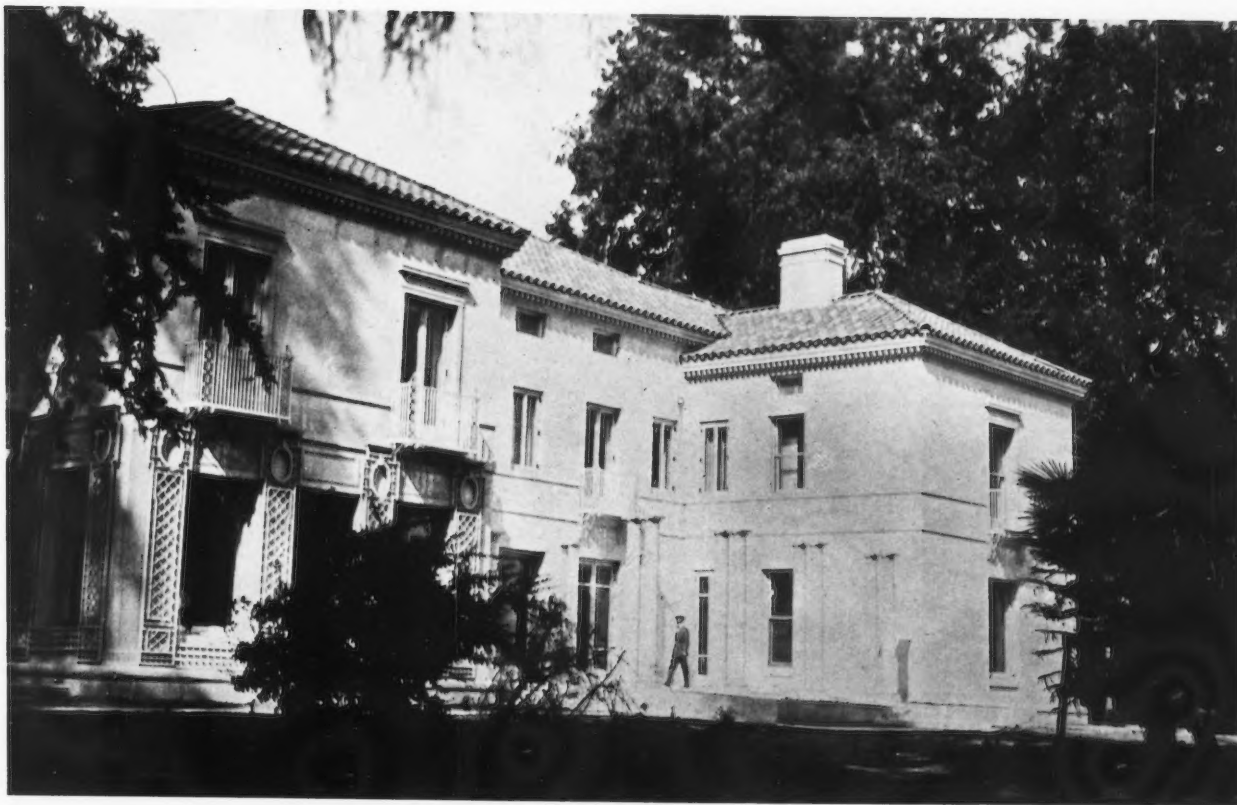
GARDEN DETAIL



GARDEN STAIRWAY

THE LORING RESIDENCE, PASADENA, CAL.
MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT



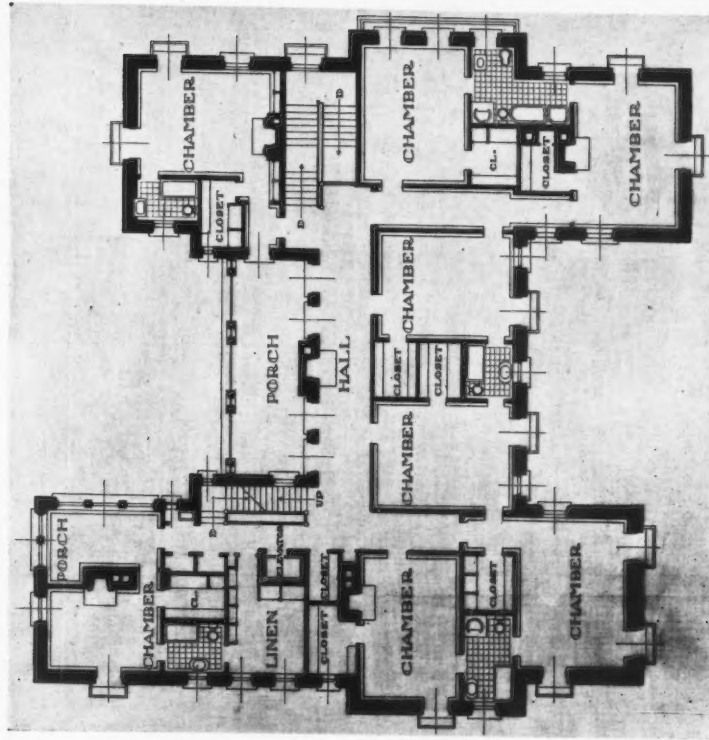
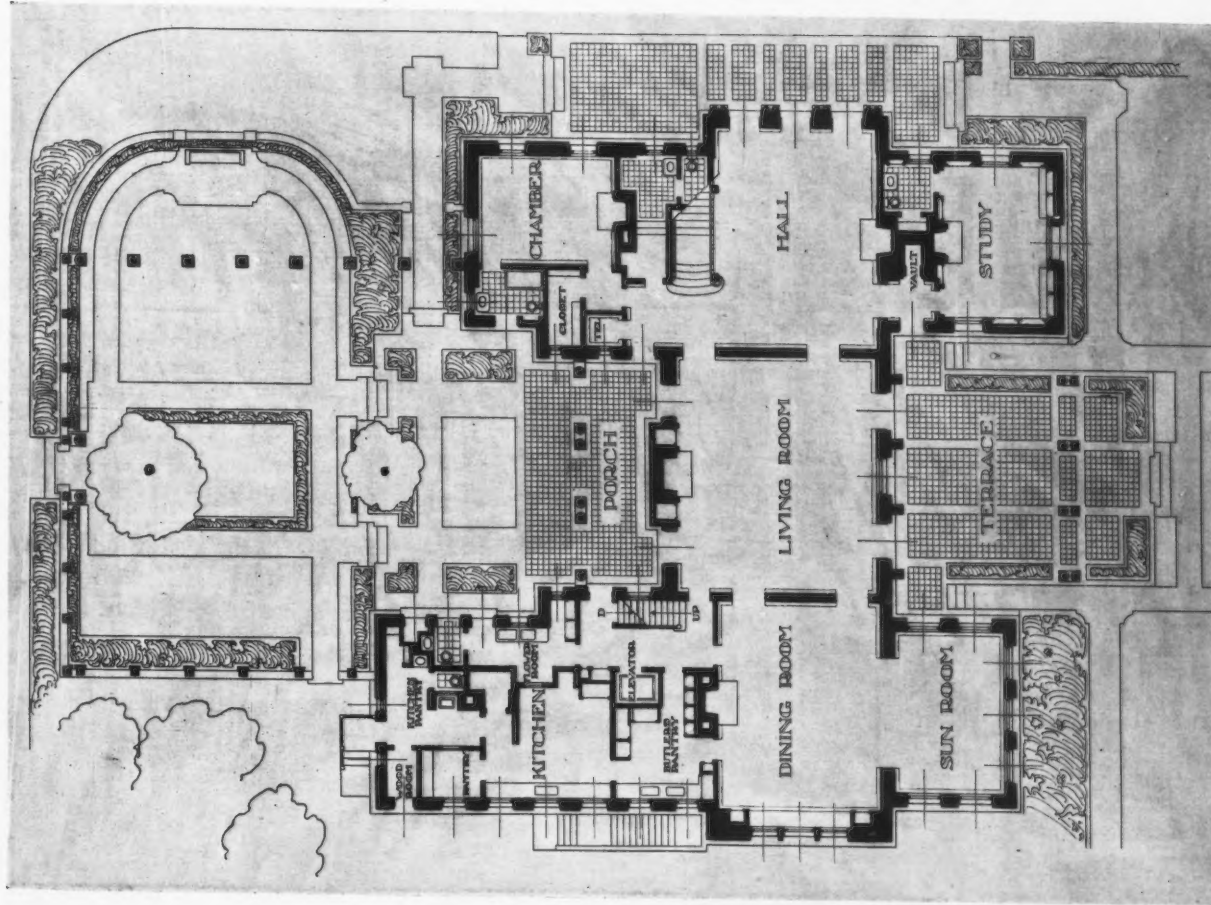


VIEW FROM FRONT



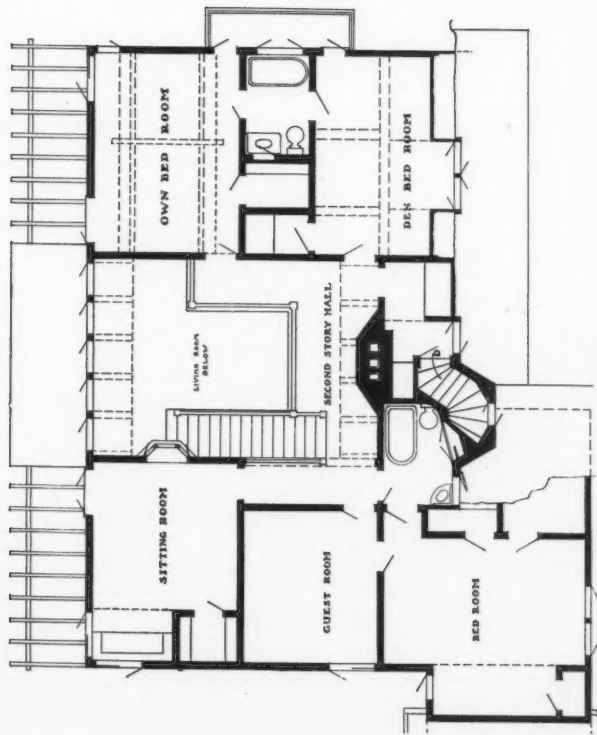
DETAIL

BARD RESIDENCE, HUENEME, CAL.
MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT

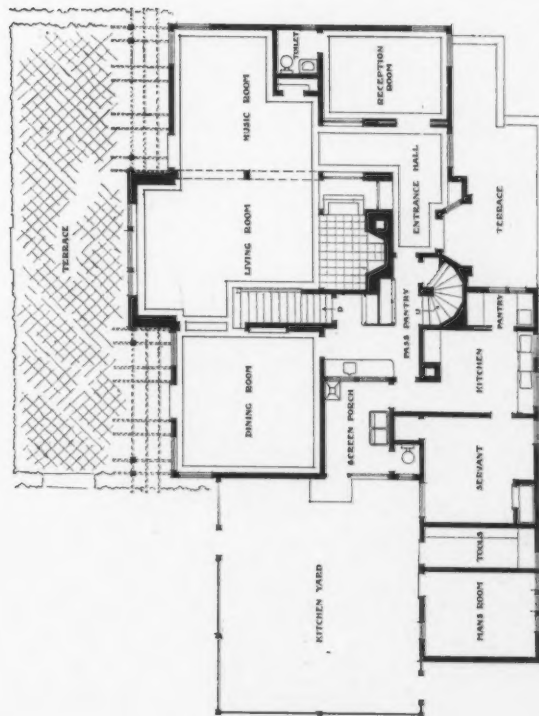


FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS
 BARD RESIDENCE, HUENEME, CAL.
 MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT

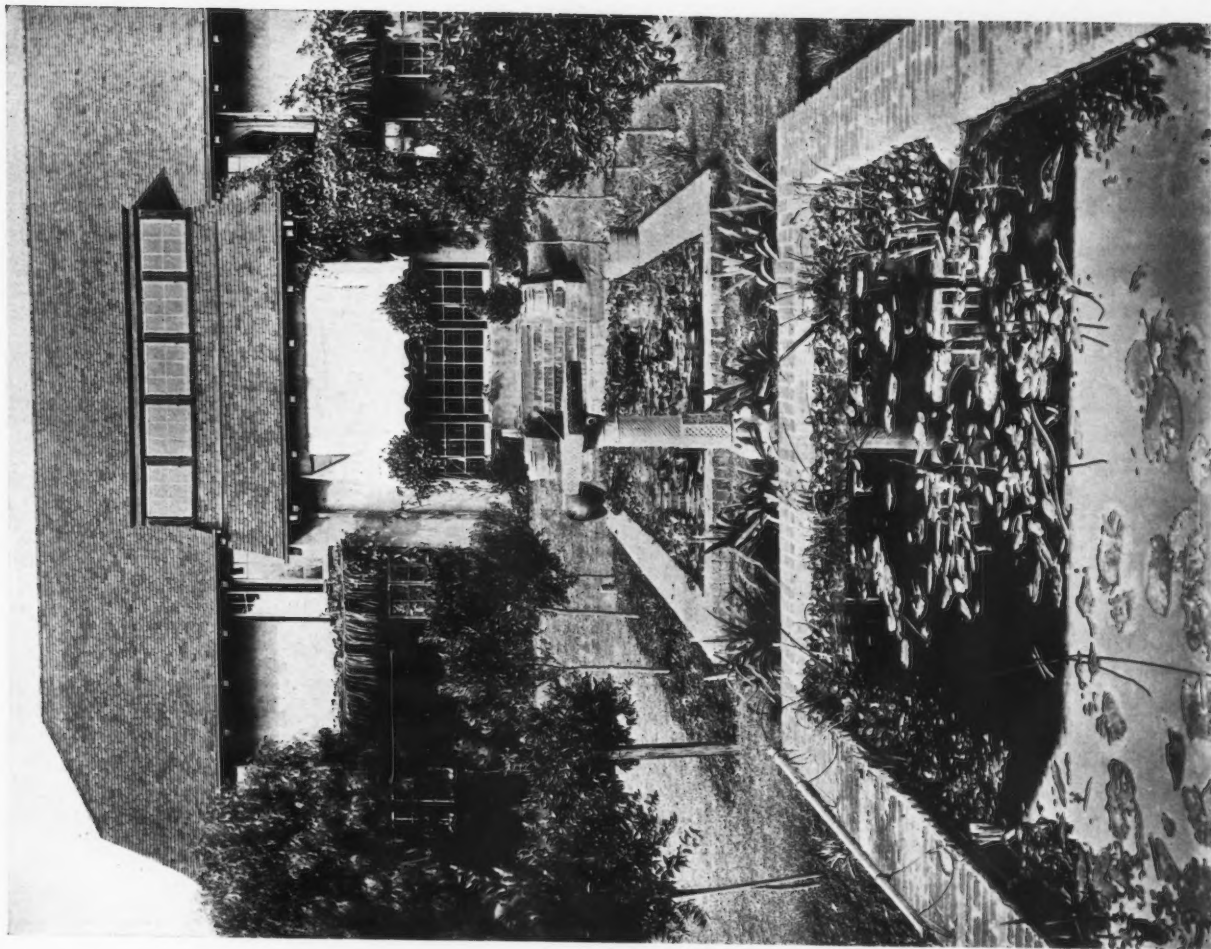




SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



RESIDENCE OF DR. GUY COCHRAN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MYRON HUNT & ELMER GREY, ARCHITECTS





GENERAL VIEW



SIDE VIEW FROM GARDEN

RESIDENCE OF DR. GUY COCHRAN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MYRON HUNT & ELMER GREY, ARCHITECTS

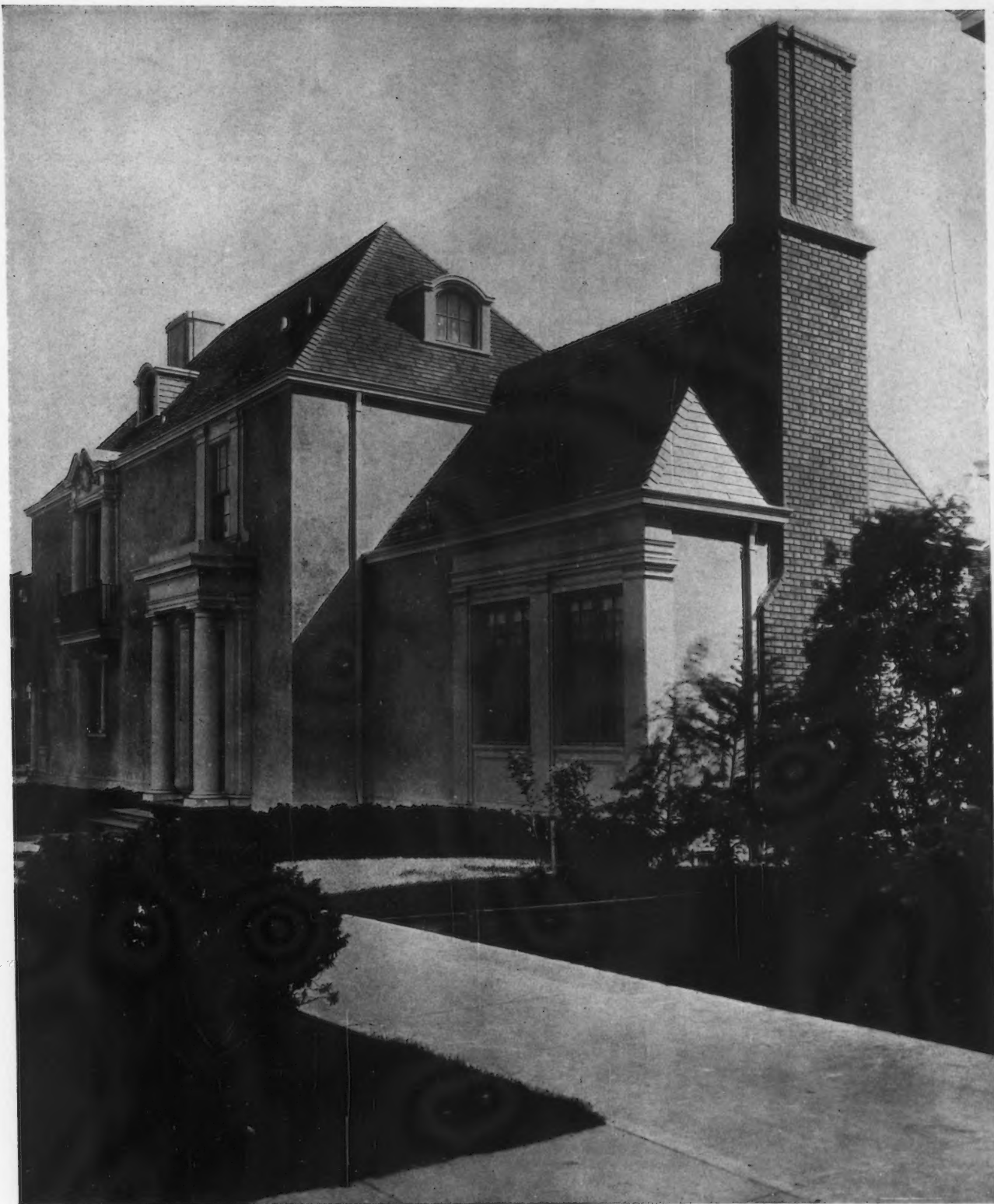




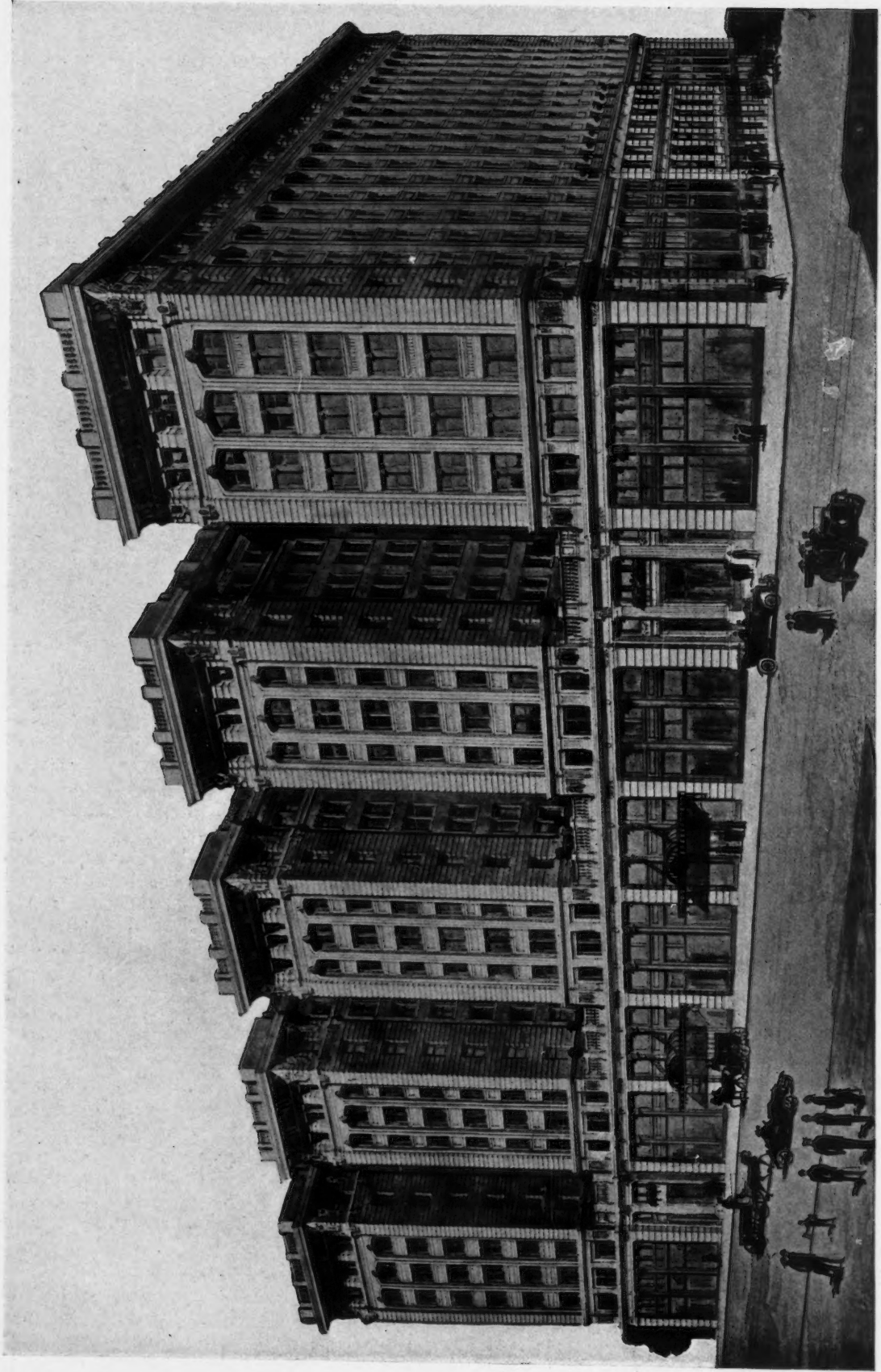
REVIEW OF OUR FOREIGN CONTEMPORARIES
 "THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW"

Center view represents design for Thames Bridge
 Upper and lower panels are decorative paintings





Home of John W. Proctor, San Francisco -- Willis Polk and Company, Architects



Washington Securities Building, Seattle -- Frank P. Allen, Architect

Washington Securities Building, Seattle.

FRANK P. ALLEN, Jr., ARCHITECT

THIS building is the first unit of an office and store structure, contemplated by the owners, to be erected on their property between Third and Fourth Avenues and Stewart and Virginia Streets, in the city of Seattle. The ground site is three hundred and sixty feet along the Third Avenue side and two hundred and thirty-two feet on the Stewart Street side. This present unit occupies, approximately, eighty-five by one hundred feet, and is about one-tenth of the entire completed building.

The owners are known as The Washington Securities Company: J. W. Clise, president; C. J. Smith and G. F. Stone, vice-presidents; and L. S. Brockway, secretary and manager. This company is also the owner of several other down-town Seattle properties. Mr. Frank Allen, of Seattle, was the designing architect for this building.

The Securities Building stands upon the crest of the hill in the new business center of Seattle, and at a point where Third Avenue makes a turn, leaving this building visible all the way up Third Avenue from the south. It is the most modern type of fireproof construction, being built with a steel frame and reinforced concrete floor slabs. Construction proper was started about a year ago, but the foundation was placed a year prior to that and allowed to stand for about nine months before the erection of the superstructure.

The facing of the exterior is the first thing that interests the public, as it is by this that the whole character of the building is judged. For this reason the far-sighted builder gives a most careful consideration to the securing of an exterior that will be pleasing and attractive. There is only one material that meets all the requirements for facing a modern building and that is architectural terra cotta. By its use any desired coloring can be secured; it is fireproof, will outlast the natural stone and is much lighter in weight. In addition to this, it only requires an application of soap and water to clean it and renew it at any time. The owners therefore decided to face the exterior with Northern Clay Company's satin finish glaze terra cotta, relieved by a few ornamental green panels. There is no jarring note and the structure is receiving an unusual amount of attention from the public on this account alone. The production of glazed terra cotta has been perfected during the past fifteen years. The color scheme of the buildings at

the Panama-Pacific International Exposition made a most favorable impression and greatly stimulated the desire to reproduce similar effects in permanent form. This means the use of polychrome effects in terra cotta.

There is a very spacious entrance from Third Avenue, with a lobby eighteen feet wide extending back to the eight elevators, three of which are installed for this unit. They are the Otis, two-to-one traction, high-speed machines. There is also another entrance to the elevator lobby from the Stewart Street side.

The entrance lobby presents a most pleasing appearance. The floors are of Rust's mosaic tile, constructed with an orange-colored field, having a green and black border. The walls are wainscoted with Mexican onyx, over a base of verde and antique marble. The balance of the walls and all the ceilings are finished in an ivory white monotone. The upper corridors are finished with terrazzo floors, having a mosaic border. The walls are wainscoted with dark-veined Alaska marble. The interior finish throughout the building is Philippine mahogany, making a rich combination with the floors and marble wainscot.

The office lighting is a decided departure from ordinary methods, as each office unit has six direct light outlets about seven feet apart. These will give a very even and shadowless illumination. In addition, each unit has two baseboard receptacles for desk lights or other purposes.

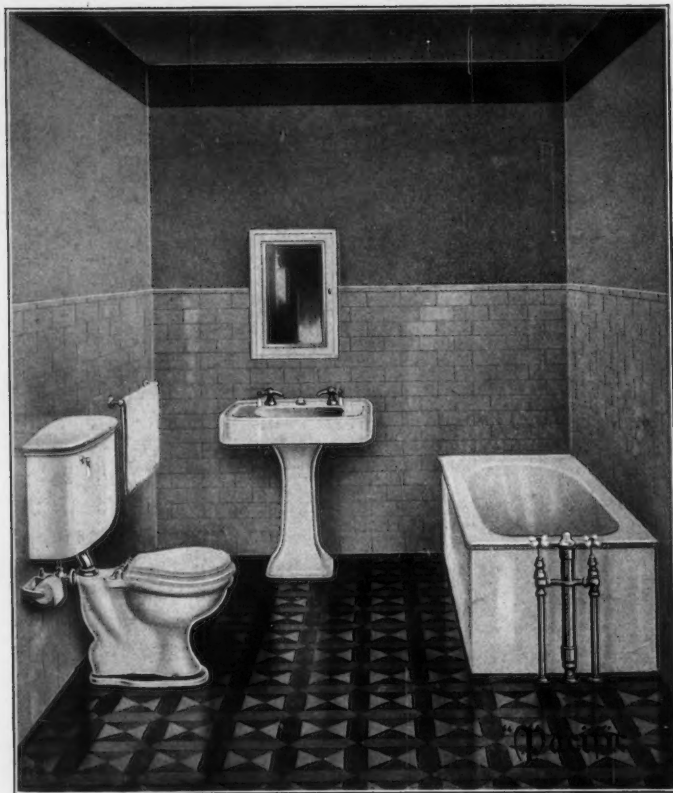
The halls and corridors are lighted with spheres, hemispheres and bowls of ornate design and in keeping with the architecture. The main entrance is lighted from illuminated art glass ceiling panels.

The building is warmed by an overhead, two-pipe vacuum system of heating. All radiators are hung from the side walls under windows, and the pipe connections are concealed behind the baseboard, making a clean and very sanitary installation. Steam is derived from the public service mains and the condensation is used in a condensation tank for preheating the domestic hot water. This is further heated by an automatic hot water generator.

There are six men's toilets and three women's toilets. All water closets are of the wall-hanging, syphon jet type, with extended lip and crescent-shaped seat, and are operated by a push button type of flush valve.



First Unit, Washington Securities Building, Seattle
Frank P. Allen, Architect



"PACIFIC" MODEL BATHROOM "A"



"PACIFIC" MODEL BATHROOM "B"

Architects' Obstacles Being Removed.

ARCHITECTS here on the coast have worked at a serious disadvantage for many years. While the more fortunate Eastern architects have been able to profit by the suggestions and advice of well-posted manufacturers, and even have much of their detail handled by the service departments of these manufacturers, Pacific Coast architects have been separated by many miles from such advice and service.

They have had to rely almost entirely upon themselves, working with the added disadvantage of uncertain deliveries, making their position with clients embarrassing at times.

During the last few years this situation has changed. Large factories have been erected here, and are rendering architects the same service that the Eastern architects have been receiving.

As a particular example let us take the largest manufacturers of plumbing fixtures on the Coast, the "Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures Companies, of San Francisco and Richmond.

This company operates three large factories at Richmond, California. It manufactures a complete line of Vitreous Chinaware and Porcelain Enamelled Ironware, consisting of bathtubs, lavatories, closets, kitchen and laundry sinks, drinking fountains, trays, etc.

The Pacific Coast architects have been quick to take advantage of the complete service that this organization offers.

Let us quickly run over a few of the more important points.

Whenever an architect is too busy to bother with details, the "Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures Companies attends to the detail of writing and checking specifications. This company has on hand detailed information on all subjects which relate to plumbing. They readily furnish this information to all architects.

The convenient location of the "Pacific" factories enables them to make quick deliveries, and prompt replacements in case of breakage.

Special designs are made whenever they are needed. The location of the factories enables the architect to supervise the work if he so desires.

Their showroom is conveniently located at 67 New Montgomery Street, opposite the Palace Hotel. Many architects send or bring their clients there so that they will quickly decide just what fixtures they wish specified.

The enormous business of the "Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures Companies seems to be due mainly to a strict

adherence to the policy outlined in their slogan—"Quality and Design Brand the Entire 'Pacific' Line."

The fact that "Pacific" plumbing fixtures have been installed in so many large buildings speaks well of their uniform high quality.

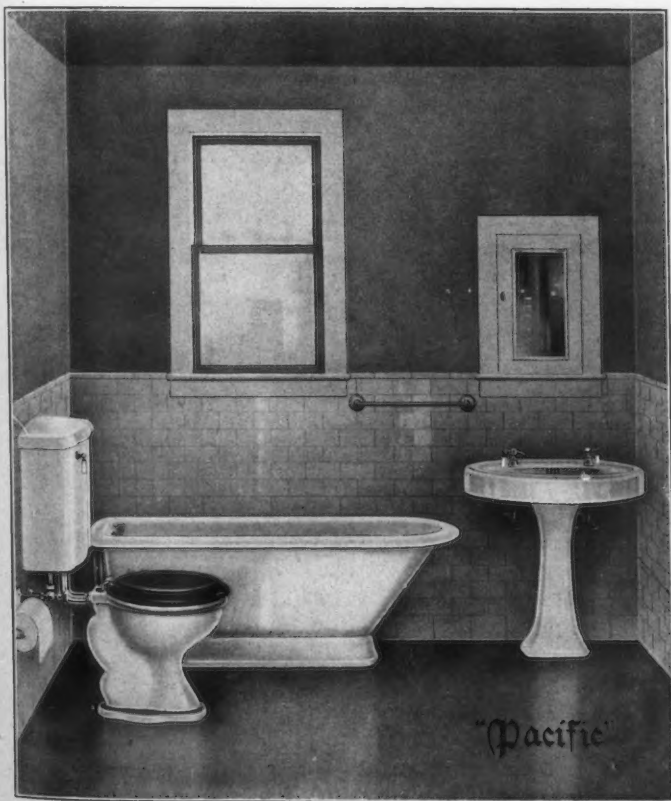
Among its installations are listed San Francisco's City Hall, the Hobart Building, the Flat Iron Building, Hotel Plaza, and a long list of school buildings, apartments, hotels, offices and private dwellings.

The service that this company gives is typical of many other local firms, which are relieving the architect of many of the extra burdens that he has been forced to carry.

Note.—Bathrooms shown are from "Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures Catalogue C. A copy of this catalogue can be obtained by addressing this company at 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



"PACIFIC" MODEL BATHROOM "D"



"PACIFIC" MODEL BATHROOM "C"



"PACIFIC" MODEL BATHROOM "E"



View in garden, the Loring residence, Pasadena -- Myron Hunt, architect, Maude Daggett, sculptor

Editorial.

WE herewith make preliminary announcement of a competition to be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the American Institute of Architects for a brick home of moderate cost, open to contestants in all sections of the West. Cash prizes will be awarded the winners.

The designs will be judged by members of the architectural profession representing the several Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

The complete program, with requirements, form of construction and facts relative to the kind and size of drawings required, is being prepared by officials of the San Francisco Chapter, and will be published in the December issue of *THE ARCHITECT*.

Judging from the interest generally manifested in this competition and the endorsement it has received from officials of all Western Chapters, it is assured that a large number of designs will be submitted. The winning designs will be published in a special issue of *THE ARCHITECT*; and it is also planned to

publish a considerable number of the designs in book form for the brick manufacturers.

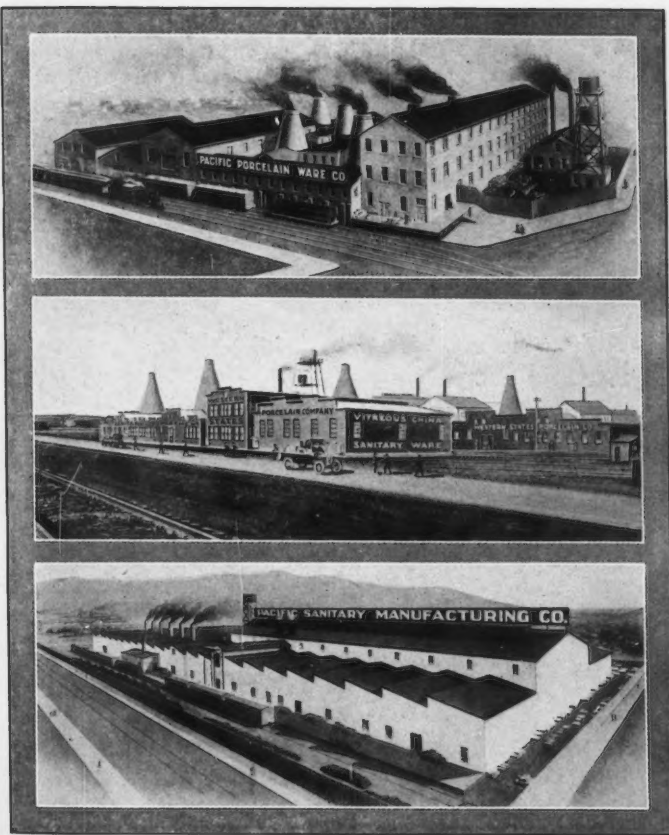
The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will convene in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Wednesday, December 6, 1916, for a meeting of two or three days.

This convention, perhaps more than any previous one, will be devoted to the consideration of topics of broad public interest. A special session will be given up to a constructive discussion of Government methods in public building work, and another to architectural education in our universities.

The Board of Directors of the Institute, and the Minnesota Chapter, cordially invite the architects of the country, as members of the profession and regardless of Institute affiliation, to attend the convention and take part in its proceedings.

The officials of the several Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects have been asked to extend their endeavors to secure a large attendance of architects from the Western section.

Quick Deliveries



YOU eliminate the possibility of costly and vexatious delays by specifying "Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures.

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Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Edgar A. Mathews, 251 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mosser, Nevada Bank Building. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, A. R. Walker, 1402 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday; except July and August at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Bebb, Seattle.



First Vice-President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma. Third Vice-President, L. L. Rand, Spokane. Secretary, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle. Counsel, Charles H. Alden. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1915: John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Ward, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Board of Directors for One Year—Walter Cook, 3 West 29th Street, New York City; Octavius Morgan, 1136, 1. N. Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. R. B. Wilcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash. **For Two Years**—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. **For Three Years**—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

October 19, 1916: The Annual Meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Palace Hotel on Thursday afternoon, October 19, 1916. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. W. B. Faville, at 4:15 p. m.

Forty members were present.

Minutes: The minutes of the meeting held on September 21, 1916, were read and approved.

Standing Committees: The following standing committees submitted their annual written reports, which were ordered received and placed on file: San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions, Committee on Relations with Contractors' Affairs, Committee on Relations with Home Industry League and Committee on Relations with Chamber of Commerce.

Reports of Officers: The Secretary read the annual report of the Board of Directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, both of which were ordered received and placed on file.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bruce and Bakewell a committee to audit the books of the Secretary.

The President read his annual report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee to Attend the Third California Conference on City Planning: Written reports were submitted by both Messrs. Faville and Cheney, which were ordered received and placed on file.

Committee to Consider Proposed Revision of Institute Constitution and By-Laws: Mr. Howard for the Committee to Consider the Proposed Revision of the Institute Constitution and By-Laws, submitted a written report recommending the endorsement of the revision as proposed in the accompanying papers. This report was also ordered received and placed on file.

Communications: From Mr. William W. Tyrie, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the A. I. A., regarding accommodations, transportation, etc., for the delegates to the Annual Convention at Minneapolis in December; from the National Tube Company in re motion pictures, "From Ore to Finished National Pipe"; from W. S. Scott, secretary of the Auto Team and Truck Association, relative to a raise in the price of teaming and grading; from Mr. Edgar M. Lazarus regarding his resignation from the San Francisco Chapter; from Mr. Maurice Couchot relative to a meeting between the Structural Engineers and the Chapter for the purpose of revising the building laws of San Francisco, also a copy of the minutes of the meeting held on September 28, 1916; from Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the A. I. A. enclosing "credential cards" for the delegates to the Annual Convention; from Building Material Exhibit relative to an architectural exhibit to be held in November; from THE ARCHITECT

suggesting the appointment by the Chapter of a committee to select matter for illustration and publication in its pages; from Mr. W. L. Woollett relative to the presentation of lantern slides for a lecture.

New Business: All communications were referred to the Board of Directors with power to act.

Mr. Faville, on behalf of the Chapter, presented to Mr. Schnaittacher the retiring Secretary, a handsome desk clock as a testimony of the Chapter's appreciation for his long service.

Election of Officers: The next order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Ballots having been prepared containing the names of the nominees, the members proceeded to cast their ballots and Messrs. Schulze and Wright were appointed tellers to count the ballots. The ballots having been counted, the Chair announced that the following had been elected to serve the Chapter for the ensuing year: Mr. Edgar A. Mathews, as President; Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher, as Vice-President; Mr. Morris M. Bruce, as Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. W. B. Faville and Mr. G. A. Wright, as Trustees.

The new officers were duly installed, Mr. Mathews taking the chair.

The thanks of the Chapter were voted to the retiring officers.

Nomination of Delegates: It was duly moved, seconded and carried that all eligible Institute members be declared nominees of the Chapter as delegates to the next Institute Convention.

Additional Business: Announcement was made that the Housing Commission would meet at San Diego, November 13th to 17th, to consider the new Tenement House Law.

Adjournment: There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1916.

MORRIS M. BRUCE,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

The activities of the Chapter during the past year have been largely along educational lines, and in endeavoring to uphold the Code of Ethics and the Competition Code of the Institute.

Its aim has been to establish amicable relations and to put itself in close touch with other important organizations and officials.

Ten members have been added to the Chapter roll and fifty-seven members have been advanced from Chapter to Institute membership.

In upholding the Competition Code, the Chapter has called before its officials all members who have transgressed in regard to work of a public nature, but in regard to private work the officials have purposely ignored taking recognition of any transgression.

Unusual Stucco Textures

The Edgewater Beach Hotel is an interesting imitation of travertine stone secured by Atlas-White Stucco, colored cream.

Atlas-White is a true non-staining Portland Cement. It is pure white and gives true color value of pigments or aggregates, making possible soft creams, buffs and other desired tones of stucco.

An illustrated monograph describing the interesting surface treatments found in existing examples of early stucco houses, and including a guide to stucco specifications will be sent upon request. Use the coupon.

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The officials are loath to admit that many of the prominent members do not heed the mandate of the Institute, wherein it states "that a competition exists when two or more architects submit drawings at the same time for a prospective piece of work," nor do they heed the other mandate of the Institute "that no member shall enter an unauthorized competition and that all competitions shall state in the program that it has been approved by the sub-committee of the Institute."

The officers regret that during the past year fourteen members have been called before the Board for participating in unauthorized competitions. Most of the offenses were found to be committed through carelessness or ignorance, and all of the members so brought before the Chapter have agreed to hereafter refrain from taking part in any unauthorized competition, and so far as known they have lived up to this promise.

During the last year the Chapter has established the practice of writing programs and furnishing judges for small competitions, and find that this is a much-desired and successful method of securing good programs where the expense of an adviser is prohibitory. It is strongly recommended that during the coming year this same procedure be adopted and vigorously pursued, endeavoring to extend the influence of the Chapter with school boards and town officials, until they realize the help which the Chapter can be to them and the advantage that a clean competition has over those competitions which contain "loaded dice."

The Chapter discourages competitions in general, but if this is found impracticable, then it urges the adoption of the principles of the Code.

DISCOURAGING EXHIBITIONS

A successful architectural exhibition has just been held in the Auditorium at Oakland, to which the officials of the Chapter reluctantly gave their permission and did so only to avoid a financial loss to those members who organized the exhibition. A motion should prevail discouraging and denying the right to hold any exhibition which is financed largely by contributions from contractors. If the profession cannot afford to finance its own exhibition, then for its own dignity it is better not to have any.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE YEAR

Two meetings of the Chapter have been devoted to the discussion of phases of city planning, one meeting to the feasibility of preserving portions of the Exposition, and one meeting to the talk of Gutzon Borglum, the American sculptor.

The Chapter entertained the officials of the Institute during their meeting in this city, which proved of inestimable value to the Chapter.

Not to be forgotten is the evening that was devoted to a dinner and play given jointly by the members of the San Francisco Architectural Club and the Chapter in the studio building of Mr. Zeile. This meeting certainly set a high-water mark for fellowship between the two organizations.

ADVISABILITY OF CONTINUING PRESENT POLICY OF CHAPTER

A summary of the activities of the Chapter during the past year leaves me with the belief that before the organizations during the coming year lies need of much constructive and earnest work.

There is no doubt that the Chapter is in excellent condition to accomplish work of this character if it will exert its united efforts.

It is in a position to receive the support and to give support to official movements belonging to the city and the State.

There is need, however, of closer harmony between the Chapter and the City Department and the establishment of relations which will allow of the revision of the city building laws and city planning laws.

The Chapter should be instrumental in establishing a State Art Commission and define clearly its duties.

The Chapter should lend its aid in furthering the act to create a Bureau of City Planning, which is now before the Senate. The duties of this Bureau are to render assistance to the various city planning commissions scattered throughout the State, along educational, legislative and legal lines.

MEMBERSHIP

It is gratifying to know that fifty-seven members of the Chapter have been advanced to Institute membership. This membership carries with it the responsibility of upholding the Institute ideals and Code and automatically transfers any judiciary power which the Chapter holds to the Institute. The officials feel that the activities of the year have been wisely spent in the endeavor to enlighten the new members as to their added responsibility.

RELATION OF THE CHAPTER TO THE INSTITUTE AND OTHER AFFILIATED BODIES

The relation of the Chapter to the Institute is on a happy footing. It is in close accord and sympathy with the parent organization.

A fine co-operative spirit exists between the San Francisco Chapter and that of California, Oregon and Washington; these organizations are beginning to realize that unison of action can exert a powerful influence in architecture upon the Pacific Coast.

A happy harmony exists between the Chapter and the San Francisco Architectural Club, which has again been cemented through the agency of the Chapter in securing a gift of the books used by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company during the constructive period of the Exposition. These books are to be enclosed in a suitable case and will be installed in the Club free of expense to the members. The Exposition authorities paid in the neighborhood of \$2,400 for this library at wholesale prices, and they make this gift to the Chapter as trustees for the San Francisco Architectural Club.

At the close of my term as the President of your Chapter, I would like to make an appeal for the co-operation of those members who have given scanty support to the organization, for we all must realize that the aims and efforts of the Institute and its various Chapters are of a broad and lasting kind which is for the advancement of the profession in general; that it is not for the individual advancement or the benefit of a favored few.

It is a happy privilege of each member who has the interest of the profession at heart to look past the small prejudices which may cling to any set of officials who are changing from year to year, and it is also the privilege of each man to put his shoulder to the wheel.

I beg to acknowledge the debt I owe to the other officials of the Chapter, and to the activities of the various committees without whose earnest and faithful work there could have been no progress during the year.

W. B. FAVILLE,

President S. F. Chapter of the A. I. A.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-NINTH MEETING

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Clark Hotel, on Tuesday, October 10, 1916.

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by President S. Tilden Norton.

The following members were present: D. C. Allison, John C. Austin, J. J. Backus, S. O. Clements, F. P. Davis, P. A. Eisen, W. E. Erkes, Lyman Farwell, H. W. Glidden, F. D. Hudson, John P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, T. F. Power, A. F. Rosenheim, F. L. Stiff, A. R. Walker, August Wackerbarth, Wm. H. Willson.

As guests of the Chapter were present: W. E. Prine, of the *Southwest Contractor*, and Harry Iles and John Bowler, of the *Builder and Contractor*.

The minutes of the ninety-eighth meeting were read and approved, as corrected. The President, Mr. S. Tilden Norton, presented the annual address, followed by the annual report of the Secretary. These reports were ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

The Treasurer's annual report was next presented and the following Auditing Committee appointed to check the same: F. L. Stiff, H. W. Glidden and T. F. Power.

Awaiting the report of the Auditing Committee, the annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. J. J. Backus, and likewise ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting. The President next called upon the various standing committees of the year for annual reports, and these were read as follows:

For the Membership Committee, Mr. F. P. Davis; for the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Ethics and Practice, Mr. P. A. Eisen; for the Committee on Permanent Legislation, report was rendered by Mr. J. J. Backus and by Mr. G. E. Bergstrom; for the A. I. A. Sub-Committee

on Education, report was rendered by Mr. D. C. Allison; for the Committee on Contracts and Specifications, report was rendered by Mr. A. C. Martin; in the absence of Mr. H. F. Withey, no report was rendered on the work of the City Planning Committee.

Copies of these reports were delivered to the Secretary, and were ordered filed in the records of the Chapter.

Report was next rendered by the Auditing Committee that the Treasurer's report was in all respects correct, and this report was also ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Communications were next read as follows:

From C. H. Whitaker, advising the President of this Chapter that the itinerary of a trip proposed by him would bring him into Los Angeles from November 6th to 9th, and requesting that this Chapter arrange if possible our November meeting to accommodate these dates.

Replying to this communication, the President notified Mr. Whitaker that the November meeting would be held on November 7th, and a further communication was read from Mr. Whitaker acknowledging with thanks the change of date.

From Mr. Burt L. Fenner, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, advising Institute members as to their privileges in nominating officers at the coming convention.

From M. D. Everett Wade, Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects, outlining the plan for equalizing the expenses of delegates attending Institute conventions. Discussion on this matter was deferred until the appointment of the Chapter delegates.

From J. A. Drummond, publisher of *THE ARCHITECT*, a San Francisco architectural journal, requesting the appointment of *THE ARCHITECT* as the official organ for the Chapter, the communication further advising the Chapter that the San Francisco Chapter, together with that of Washington, had already taken similar action to that requested of this Chapter.

A motion was made, duly seconded, that the matter be deferred until the following meeting. A substitute motion was made, duly seconded and carried, that the request be granted, and that THE ARCHITECT become the official organ of the Southern California Chapter.

Nomination and election of officers were next in order. Mr. John C. Austin, seconded by Mr. Lyman Farwell, placed the name of Mr. J. E. Allison in nomination for President. Upon motion made, duly seconded, and carried, nominations were declared closed and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot. The Secretary thereupon announced the unanimous election of Mr. J. E. Allison as President for the ensuing year.

In the absence of Mr. J. E. Allison, Past President S. Tilden Norton retained the chair.

Mr. A. C. Martin, seconded by Mr. H. M. Patterson, nominated Mr. J. J. Backus to the office of Vice-President. Upon motion made, duly seconded and carried, nominations were declared closed and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot, whereupon Mr. J. J. Backus was declared unanimously elected.

For Secretary, Mr. John P. Krempel, seconded by Mr. Wackerbarth, nominated A. R. Walker for Secretary. Upon motion made, duly seconded and carried, nominations were closed and the Treasurer instructed to cast the ballot. Whereupon A. R. Walker was declared unanimously elected.

For Treasurer, Mr. F. D. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Farwell, nominated Mr. August Wackerbarth. After motion made, duly seconded and carried, nominations were declared closed and Mr. Wackerbarth was declared unanimously elected for Treasurer, during the ensuing year.

Nominations were next in order for the one year unexpired term of Mr. J. J. Backus, as Director, and for the three-year term made vacant by the expiration of the term of Mr. J. J. Blick.

The following names were placed in nomination and duly seconded: S. B. Marston, Edwin Bergstrom, Lyman Farwell, Percy A. Eisen, D. C. Allison.

Upon motion made, duly seconded and carried, nominations were declared closed and vote was ordered to proceed by ballot. Tellers distributed blank ballots among members and such ballots returned tallied as follows: S. B. Marston, 11; P. A. Eisen, 11; D. C. Allison, 8; Edwin Bergstrom, 4; Lyman Farwell, 4.

Whereupon the Chair announced the election of Mr. S. B. Marston and Mr. Percy A. Eisen as Directors in the Chapter. Mr. Marston drew the short term, or the one-year unexpired term of Mr. J. J. Backus, and Mr. P. A. Eisen the three-year term.

The election of delegates to the coming convention was next in order. The following were elected by acclamation after having been duly nominated and seconded by members present: A. C. Martin, S. T. Norton, J. J. Backus, J. E. Allison and A. R. Walker.

For alternates, the following were elected by acclamation after having been duly nominated and seconded: Frank Hudson, A. F. Rosenheim, John P. Krempel, Robt. Farquhar, H. M. Patterson.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

(Signed) A. R. WALKER,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

In presenting the annual report of the President for your consideration, let us quote from the Constitution of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, as to the objects of this organization: "To unite in fellowship the architects of Southern California, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to cultivate the study of the kindred arts, and to carry on the work of the Institute."

This district, which now embraces the State of Arizona, offers an excellent field from which to build up and maintain a successful organization. In order to encourage and maintain the interest of out-of-town members, Chapter meetings should be held occasionally in Pasadena, San Diego, Santa Barbara, or in some intermediate and convenient point, where a meeting of a unique order could be held. This would not only stimulate the interest of our own members, but at the same time give those architects practicing away from the city an opportunity to attend our meetings and see what kind of an organization we have, and realize that it is a live one.

To those members of this Chapter who are eligible to membership in the Institute, and have not filed their applications with Mr. Rosenheim, it is urgently requested that they do so immediately. Membership in the Institute means not only representation in the Annual Convention, but advancement of prestige of the Southern California Chapter, in the parent organization. It determines the caliber of its members.

Are we satisfied to follow mediocorely or are we determined to increase our percentage and take a foremost position in the makeup of the Institute. It is up to each and every one individually to do his part in making this the banner Chapter, firstly of the Pacific Coast, and then of the Institute itself.

Are we doing our share to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession?

While the past year does not shine forth brilliantly in achievement, we may at least say that the coming year begins to look full of promise. For an artistic, practical and intelligent consideration of the municipal building problems that confront this community, we have appointed a City Planning Committee consisting of H. F. Withey, chairman, together with Messrs. D. C. Allison, A. C. Martin, Robert Farquhar, and C. F. Skilling, who have been at work in co-operation with other civic organizations, also with the City Council and Board of Supervisors, laying their lines so as to be in readiness at the proper moment to prepare the way for the proper handling of these problems, so that the architects of this city shall take a foremost part in their consummation instead of following in the wake of other organizations which, while they may have the welfare of the community at heart, are not logically entitled to dictate how these problems shall be carried out.

A matter of importance tending to the development and dissemination of knowledge along scientific lines has been inaugurated by the Joint Committee of Technical Societies. A weekly luncheon has been planned at which all members of the seven technical societies represented are invited to attend. Each society in turn will be expected to furnish a speaker for the occasion, and matters of mutual interest will be discussed. It is hoped that members of this Chapter will frequently avail themselves of this opportunity to meet and form a closer bond of fellowship with men whose interests are so closely allied with ours. This modest beginning may ultimately result in the formation of a greater technical society.

The Chapter must not forget its obligation to the Landmarks Club of California, in the formation of its first cloister, "The Cloister of San Fernando." Messrs. Sumner P. Hunt and Arthur S. Benton are at work upon a plan which will start the work of preservation of that fine old adobe building.

At a conference held at Riverside a few months ago, our Chapter was entrusted with the task of calling together the representatives of four other societies: The Engineers and Architects' Association, the Pioneers' Society, the Ebell and Friday Morning Clubs, in whose hands rests the organization of this cloister. They must raise the necessary funds from year to year, to carry on the work of rebuilding this historical landmark, until it shall finally stand forth complete in all its ancient grandeur.

During the past year there has been quite an upheaval among the building trades associations, and the Chapter has been called upon to show its good will and lend its moral support first to one organization, then to another. Until the building contractors, material men, and sub-contractors have settled their differences, and have arrived at a better understanding among themselves, they can hardly expect to arrange harmonious and more perfect operating conditions between contractor and architect.

You have heard it stated that seventy-five per cent of the buildings erected in this community are from plans that never saw the inside of an architect's office, nor were under his supervision. You know what this means and what the inevitable result will be.

The general contractor places the blame on the architect, who in turn feels that the public are dishonoring the most ancient profession of architecture.

It is only through a persistent campaign of education, on our part, that these conditions will be improved and building operations be diverted from various others into the hands of legitimate architects.

Since the Board of Directors of the Institute have put into effect a plan for equalizing the expenses of delegates to the Institute Convention, the Chapter will be called upon to meet an annual tax of about two hundred dollars, which must be paid into the Institute treasury before our delegates are entitled to a vote in the convention.

Our treasury has never been burdened with a surplus of funds. Fortunately your Board of Directors took strenuous measures for the collection of the delinquent dues standing upon the books of the Chapter. We can boast today that all our previous outstanding obligations have been met, and there is still a healthy balance with which to meet future needs, including the delegate tax which is now due.

The Fifth Annual Architectural Exhibition was held in the rooms of the Metropolitan Exhibit, and under the able management of Miss M. L. Schmidt made a most delightful and successful showing of the architectural achievement of the year.

The Chapter should take advantage of the offer of the Southwest Museum for a permanent exhibition in its own building and under the supervision of our Committee on Education.

As chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Lyman Farwell deserves our thanks for the varied and interesting speakers secured for our monthly meetings. Without careful attention to these details, we would not only lose interest in our meetings, but that most gratifying attendance which we have enjoyed during the past year would be impaired.

Finally, it is incumbent upon each individual member of this Chapter to do his own share in carrying on the work of this organization and that of the Institute.

To more effectively accomplish this work it would be advisable, first, to place in the hands of a committee the revision of our Constitution and By-Laws, so that it will better conform with that of the Institute; then, to live up to these laws and canons of ethics, so that our noble profession will maintain its position in the world of art, in its fullest and truest sense.

The tenth annual report of the secretary of Southern California Chapter will be published in full in the December issue.

Current Notes and Comment.

The Boston Varnish Company has a large number of men working on an addition to its factory, that it may be ready for occupancy before winter. This addition consists of a four-story brick factory building, 115 feet long by 55 feet wide, of mill construction and containing the latest up-to-date features throughout. They are also erecting a two-story building, 90 by 50, for their office and advertising department.

These new buildings, together with the addition of a new battery of ten melting fires just completed, were made necessary by the rapidly increasing business of this live concern on its Kyanize varnishes and enamels and will enable them to almost double their output the coming season.

* * * *

Charles H. Frost, founder of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, died at his home in Los Angeles last month. The funeral was held at Inglewood Cemetery.

Mr. Frost founded the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company in 1887, with himself as president and general manager. When the company first opened for business, it employed twelve men in one small plant. Today there are more than 400 individuals on the pay roll, with four large plants located in Los Angeles, Alberhill, Riverside County, and at Point Richmond.

Mr. Frost remained actively at the head of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company until two years ago, and it is said that during that time he did more to alter the skyline of Los Angeles than any other single individual in the city.

In November of last year, Mr. Frost became ill and

retired from business life. He was attended at the time of his death by his son, Howard Frost, who succeeded his father to the presidency of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company. Mr. Frost was a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Jonathan Club.

Mr. Frost was born in Ithaca, New York, June 8, 1844, the son of George Pepperel Frost, a prominent business man of Western New York, while his grandfather was Captain George P. Frost, who served through the Revolutionary War. Captain Frost was also a lineal descendant of the English Lord Pepperel, for whom the town of Pepperel, Massachusetts, and Pepperel Mills were named.

* * * *

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE ARCHITECT, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1916, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of THE ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, The Architect Press; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Clarence P. Kane, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, Clarence P. Kane, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1916. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 28, 1917.

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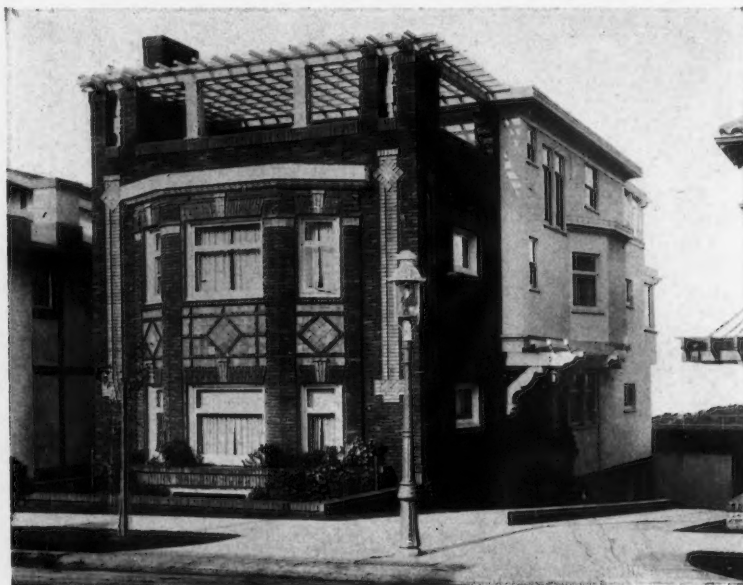
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